The Centre Reporter.

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DEM. CONVENTION

A WINNING TICKET PLACED IN THE FIELD.

Spirited Rivalry and Good Feeling Prevails.—A Good Attendance.—The Ticket Nominated.

The Democrats met in convention Tuesday morning in the court house at Bellefonte. The convention was called to order by County Chairman Ellis Orvis at 12 o'clock. The attendance was good and the court house was well filled. N. B. Spangler, secretary of the county committee proceeded to call the roll of delegates, and corrections on the roll were made. There were few absentees.

A committee of five was appointed by the chair to pass upon the chosen conferees elected under the new rules adopted by the last convention.

The convention proceeded to elect permanent officers for the day, and A. J. Graham, of Philipsburg, was elected chairman by acclamation. He took the chair amid applause and in a few pointed words thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

For secretaries George R. Meek and Fred Kurtz, Jr., were elected. C. M. Parish and Geo. Bush, of Bellefonte, were elected tellers, and C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, reading clerk.

A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, and they withdrew to complete their duties.

All preliminary work of the convention having been performed, the convention proceeded to the nominations.

For Associate Judge Thomas J. Riley, of Harris township, was placed before the convention, and was nominated by acclamation.

For Assembly, in which all interest centered, James Schofield, of Bellefonte; Robert M. Foster, of College township; A. S. Kerlin, of Centre Hall and W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, were placed before the convention. There was much conjectu.e before the convention as to whom should fall the plum on this side of the valley, as there were three candidates after it, Foster, Kerlin and Alexander, and they went into convention with apparently the same strength. Several ballots were supposed necessary before the convention could make a choice. But one ballot was necessary, however, which resulted as follows:

Schofield	86
Foster	47
Kerlin	33
Alexander	10

Foster and Schofield having received the majority of votes cast, were declared nominated. Their nomination was then made unanimous.

For Jury Commissioner, B. F. Keister, of Millheim; J. J. Hoy, of Marion; and Frank Dietz, of Howard, were placed before the convention, and the balloting resulted as follows:

Keister	14
Hoy	77
Dietz	5

Hoy was declared the nominee.

For delegates to the State convention, which meets at Harrisburg, on June 27th, the convention appointed Orin Vail, of Philipsburg; A. C. Thompson, of Halfmoon; S. A. McQuistion, A. S. Garman, Bellefonte; and A. R. Alexander, of Penn.

For chairman of the county committee for the ensuing year, N. B. Spangler and Hammond Sechler were nominated, and Spangler was elected by a vote of 77 to 2.

H. A. Moore, of Howard, then read the report of the cammittee on district conferees. The delegates previously nominated from the various districts for the congressional, judicial and senatorial conferences, as published in a previous issue, were declared elected. C. M. Bower, Esq., received the entire vote for president judge. J. C. Meyer, Esq., for state senator received the entire vote. For congress the total vote by districts stood as follows:

	W. C. Heinle.	*Aaron Williams.*
1st District	71	72
2nd District	75	75
3rd District	50	39
4th District	60	113
5th District	36	106
6th District	18	5
7th District	95	88
8th District	66	70
9th District	123	188

The 6th District, Philipsburg, Rush, etc., sends its delegate uninstructed for congress. From this it will be seen that Centre county will send five conferees to the district congressional conference for Aaron Williams Esq., and two for Wm. C. Heinle, Esq. The second district stands a tie.

Committee on resolutions then reported. In substance they endorsed William M. Singerly for governor; endorsing Cleveland's administration; denouncing the McKinley bill as the cause of the present business depression and demanding of congress the immediate passage of the Wilson tariff bill and the income tax bill.

Wm. C. Heinle was then called for and made a ringing speech, challenging any question of his Democracy or character, and renewing his fidelity to the party.

Aaron Williams made a brief address thanking the Democracy for making him their choice for Congress.

Ira C. Mitchel was also called upon and addressed the convention in a brief but solid speech, and promising to do his part for the success of the party.

Robert M. Foster thanked the convention for his nomination in a neat little speech, and promising to become a faithful public servent if elected to the Legislature, subservient only to the wishes of the people of his district.

James Schofield was the last speaker and was greeted with rounds of applause.

At two o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn and the convention was over.

THEY BUNCOED THE TOWN.

How Two Tramps Played a Winning Game and Came Out Ahead.

A short time ago a tramp became sick at Lewistown with a mild attack of small pox and the board of health isolated the case and hired another tramp to take care of him. As a matter of course, no one went to see how he was getting along and according to tramp No. 2 in a few days No. 1 died. The board of health notified tramp No. 2 to bury No. 1, and present his bill for the same.

Tramp No. 2 followed instructions and presented a bill for $115, which was promptly paid. It has since transpired that tramp No. 1 was only sick for a few days and that the scheme was concocted by both to beat the borough. The grave was opened and the coffin was found to be empty, so Lewistown is wiser if not richer than it was.

Eight-Hour Law Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that the eight-hour law of that state it unconstitutional. Is not this the first time that has been done?

The court went upon two grounds. First, the law is special legislation in that it discriminates against farm labor and domestic. That the eight-hour rule could not be applied in the excepted instances has always been recognized in the discussions of it. Agriculture could hardly be carried on under it, and it would be out of the question in the case of house servants. Second, the law denies the right of free contract. If a man is willing to work sixteen hours a day it is not constitutionally in the power of a Legislature to say that he shall not. The exceptions to the rule are unavoidable, and the right of free contract is fundamental. The obstacles to the rule are insuperable. Is not that what the matter comes to?

Short Items.

Corn and potatoes planted two and three weeks ago did not come up, the cold weather caused the seed to rot in the ground.

Last Friday, for the first time in three weeks, there was genuine summer sunshine, which all were glad to see.

In Indiana last week a giant horse died, twenty-seven and one-half hands in height, and weight over 3000 pounds. We don't want that breed of horses in Centre county, persons would have to carry ladders to mount such steeds, and that would be a drawback.

Bicycles are becoming more plenty right along; the time will come when all will travel by wheel, and the roads will be made with bicycle paths.

Remit your subscription and keep a good record for promptness.

The Judgeship.

The contest among the Republicans over a candidate for Judge is lively but all under the surface. One side claims Furst will carry the county, and the friends of Love claim he will come out victorious.

What we all want—and it is of the highest importance—is a thoroughly competent man for Judge, anything else would be perfectly awful; it is above any political consideration.

Five Dollar Counterfeit.

Merchants and others are cautioned to be on the lookout for a counterfeit $5 gold piece bearing the date of 1880, which so closely resembles the genuine as to defy detectives, although they are lighter and thinner.

Condo's Eaters.

Sheriff Condo has fifteen boarders in his castle. His hotel must be a favorite.

Admitted to the Bar.

Hugh M. Taylor was admitted to the Bellefonte bar last week.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

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PENNS VALLEY FARMS.

Why They are not as Productive as they Should Be.

Why are the farms of Penn's Valley not as good as those of our neighbors in Buffalo Valley? We have good soil, plenty of limestone, yet see the difference between the farms of this valley and of Buffalo valley in Union county, how much prettier the latter are, how much greater the yield from them, and much surer the crops than on our farms. We fear the trouble comes from neglect and the carelessness under the tenant system which prevails in so large a measure in Penns valley. Many tenants take no interest or pride in keeping up the farms they occupy for fear they are doing the landlord a benefit, forgetting they are benefitting themselves 2 to the landlord's 1.

In Buffalo valley the landlords principally occupy their own farms and keep them in order—looking to fences and preventing the growth of brush along fences, and have an eye to repairs when and where needed. These points many tenants will not attend to, and the farm is neglected in other respects, and must go down in consequence. Landlords should, of course, deal justly with their tenants and not be too exacting, and demand the right thing in return.

With the railroad to put coal cheaply right at our doors, farmers should lime more extensively, just as was done by the Union county farmers years ago. Lime is more lasting and cheaper than fertilizers. In liming you know what you have got, but in fertilizers the farmer is frequently cheated in adulterations, and pays out big prices for a fraud.

We think a little revolution in the system of farming in our county would be a good thing. The landlord and tenant need a little revolutionizing, both would be the better and richer for it.

Individual Communion Cups

First among the churches in the vicinity of Jersey City to adopt the new method of taking the communion from individual communion cups will be the first Presbyterian Church, the largest church of that denomination there. The subject has already been informally discussed by the pastor, elders and members of the church. Rev. Dr. Charles Herr, the pastor, said that all his people had expressed their approval of it.

Each one to take communion from his or her own cup, passed around on a tray, will be a new innovation, after using the single cup system for nearly 2000 years. But the reason given is that disease germs are imparted by the single cup system.

Horse Thief Caught.

Saturday evening a bay horse was stolen from the stable of John Miller at Maple Hill, Lycoming county. The thief, whose name is Wesley Smith, made his appearance in Loganton at about nine o'clock on Monday and wanted to sell or trade the horse. His actions aroused suspicion and John C. Bierly immediately went to Squire Berry and swore out a warrant and handed it to Constable Fetterhoof, who arrested the young man and locked him in a room of the Logan House. A message was sent to the owner of the horse, who soon arrived and identified the horse and the thief. Smith demanded a hearing, which was given him before Squire Berry, where sufficient evidence was given to prove that he was guilty. After dinner Constable Fetterhoof and John C. Bierly took the prisoner to Lock Haven and placed him in the county jail.—*Valley Chief.*

Disease Spreaders.

An exchange properly says in traveling and shopping how often one sees well dressed women, who look intelligent enough to know better, hold soiled greenbacks and silver between their lips while hunting for small change in their purses. Why, my dear sisters, don't you know that paper money is a regular garden of microbes and disease germs, and that contagious diseases are frequently spread in just this way? Of all the necessary evils in the world money is the nastiest.

Thunder Gusts.

Tuesday afternoon thunder showers passed over the county. At night there was a rattling thunder gust, lightning and thunder sharp, and considerable rain.

Heavy hail fell in the vicinity of Shingletown, covering the ground, but doing no damage. At Boalsburg, we are told hailstones were seen as large as hickorynuts.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

FINAL VOTE LIKELY TO BE TAKEN THIS WEEK.

Debate on the Tariff Bill to be Forced to a Close.—Senator Brice Gives the Sugar Scandal a Black Eye.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Harris believes that he can reach the final vote on the tariff bill before next Saturday night, if every Senator who has promised to vote for the bill will stand by him to the extent of a little personal inconvenience and discomfort, and he has during the last forty-eight hours been trying hard to get them to agree. He has the promises of all the Democratic Senators he has seen, but he had not up to this morning, owing to the absence of several Democratic Senators and the sickness of Senators Gorman and McPherson, succeeded in getting the assurances of the quorum it will be necessary for him to have behind him to succeed in forcing a vote. It is now almost certain that the Republican Senators have been wilfully deceiving the Democrats in leaving them under the impression that they were on the eve of agreeing to name a day for taking the final vote. It is not probable that they will ever agree to set a date until forced to do so by the Democrats. There is no earthly reason for continuing the debate beyond this week, yet the Republicans are talking of keeping it up until the middle of July, and they will do it, too, if the Democrats do not prevent it by keeping a quorum of their own present to shut them off.

There is much dissatisfaction among Democrats in the House over the sugar schedule of the tariff bill as it has been adopted by the Senate, and the prediction is freely made by Democrats that the House will never agree to it in its present shape. It is argued by its opponents that the tariff on refined sugar is prohibitive and will result in no possible benefit for anybody except the sugar trust and an attempt is now being made to organize the Democrats in the House against it and in favor of free refined sugar.

The only one of the reciprocity treaties made under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff law that was ever of any practical benefit in increasing the sale of American products abroad—that with Spain providing an exchange of certain products with Cuba and Porto Rico—will soon be abrogated by Spain. The State department has official information that the Spanish Cortes, will, by direction of the government, pass an act authorizing Cuba and Porto Rico to collect a transitory duty of 24 per cent. on all articles now on the free list of the reciprocity treaty.

The House Commerce committee has decided that none of the Nicaragua canal bills before it were satisfactory, and has directed a sub-committee to prepare a new bill with these four objects in view: To prevent the payment to the present Nicaragua canal company of an excessive sum for its property and concessions; to keep speculators from profiting by the project; to provide for the issuance of United States notes for the cost of the construction of the canal rather than bonds, and to secure complete and permanent control to the United States government. Members of the committee express the belief that a bill along these lines can easily be passed, and that it will be approved by the people of the country.

The overwhelming defeat in the House of the bill for the repeal of the tax on state bank currency is regarded as an indication that there will be no financial legislation at this session of Congress, although Representative Springer has not abandoned hope of getting action on his bill for a national currency.

Coxey and his two lieutenants were released from jail yesterday, having served out their terms and paid the five dollars, fines imposed upon two of them in preference to serving an additional ten days. The authorities refused to grant a permit for a parade, thus preventing a demonstration being made over their release.

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, made a hit with his bill providing for the establishment of a permanent exhibition of the industrial products and resources of all the states at the National Capital. Everybody talks in favor of it.

Senator Brice gave the charges against him in connection with the alleged sugar trust scandal a bad black eye when he wrote to the Senate investigating committee offering his own testimony and that of his clerks in Washington, New York and Ohio, to prove that he has not bought a share of sugar stock since he became a member of the Senate in 1891, and requesting his brokers to make known to the committee every stock transaction of his upon their books. In accordance with that request Mr. Chapman, a member of the New York firm of Moore and Schley, stock brokers, testified that his firm had never bought any sugar stock for Mr. Brice, but he positively refused to answer questions concerning the business of his firm with other Senators. The committee will ask the Grand Jury to deal with Mr. Chapman. Nothing has so far been brought out by the committee reflecting upon the integrity of any Senator.

The Commonwealers Released.

Coxey, Browne and Jones, the leaders of the commonweal, were released from jail Monday morning. No demonstration attended their departure. They shook hands with the deputy warden and watch officers, thanked them for their considerate treatment, and entered a carriage driven by Oklahoma Sam, drawn by four commonweal horses. At the district line the wealers from the camp were drawn up in line to receive the distinguished party. They unhitched the horses and themselves hauled the liberated leaders to the camp. Coxey and Browne spoke during the afternoon. Coxey said it now looked as though the men might extend their stay at the capital into winter. He said he was going to make an address on the Fourth of July at Knoxville, for which he would be paid $250. He also had other engagements to speak during the month.

A census of the camp on Monday showed 548 men present.

In speaking of his chances for election to congress, Mr. Coxey said that he was not acquainted with the situation of affairs in the Massillon district as he had not been at home for about three months. Advices received from friends there, however, indicated that he would be successful.

Remarkable Cases of Honesty.

Twenty years ago a married woman, now residing at New Washington, Clearfield county, lived with a family at Lane, Kansas. She was then but fourteen years of age, and when she quit the family they were unable to pay her $8 due her for services. The lady came east and married. Time went on until a period of twenty-two years elapsed between her western service and her coming east. The money due her had been forgotten. One day, less than a month ago, a letter of inquiry came which was signed by one who stated that she was the baby when our New Washington woman had lived in the family. The letter only asked for her postoffice address, if she was living. This information being given another letter came in which was enclosed a draft for $18.85, being the $8 and interest upon the same for twenty-two years. It seems the father, who could not pay the young girl her wages, told his young daughter upon his death bed, and asked her to find her and pay the amount due.

The REPORTER has a similar case. A business man in Bellefonte failed. He moved south, and lived there many years. He then moved back to Bellefonte. He met us on the street; said he owed us some money, and he wanted to pay. We said we had no recollection of his owing us. He kept on insisting he did. The matter was looked up in a few days, and we found he had owed us $16 for near seventeen years. He offered to pay; but his honesty was such an agreeable surprise, that we refused to take interest, and accepted $10 for account in full.

There is a sample of honesty that should put to shame many who spend their lives in seeking how to dodge paying an honest debt.

Soldiers' Orphans.

There were 712 pupils in the soldiers' orphan schools of the state at the close of the fiscal year ended May 31. Of these there were 188 boys and 102 girls at Chester Spring; 99 boys and 63 girls at Hartford, and 150 boys and 110 girls at Uniontown. Two hundred and eightytwo were admitted prior to June 1, 1887, and the rest during the past year. Those admitted last year will be entitled to admission to the industrial school for soldiers' orphans at Scotland, Franklin county, which will be opened January 1, 1895. Only one death occurred in the schools during the year. The annual examinations are being held at the schools which will close for the season week after next. The commission had a large number of applications for admission to the schools which will be acted upon prior to the beginning of the fall term.

Better Times Soon to Come.

With the long contention over the tariff bill at an end, and the schedules fairly in operation, a change for the better will be inaugurated—not a big business boom, nor the "flush times" that are still remote—but a perceptible turn in the tide and a turn in the right direction—the beginning of the end of a protracted period of suspense, with its accompanying stringency, distress, and general stagnation of industries.

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A NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Pennsylvania Patriotic Order, 300,000 Strong, Uniting.

The nucleous of a new political party to resist all interference with the public school system, was formed by 150 delegates who secretly met in Pittsburg last Thursday. They represented the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Patriotic Sons of America, Loyal Orange League, Sons of St. George and Daughters of Liberty. An executive committee of ten was appointed and another secret meeting will be held next Monday evening.

Lodges of these orders throughout the State will be asked to ratify the platform of 16 planks already agreed upon. No attack will be made on the Catholic Church. A protective tariff, to remain in force for 25 years, will be demanded. National bank currency is opposed, national control of railroads demanded and veterans' pension of $8 a month all round.

The combined patriotic order claim a membership of 150,000 in Allegheny County, and 300,000 in the State, and propose to inaugurate a virgorous campaign. Talk of candidates for Governor is being indulged in, and friends of W. T. Kerr, State councilor, Junior Order United American Mechanics, have mentioned him for the place.

Another Cave Near.

Pittsburg explorers who claim to have inspected a mammoth cave on the northeast side of Warrior's Ridge, about five miles from Huntingdon, tell a great story of the distance they traveled underground and the curiosities they viewed. Descending into the cave by a rope ladder ninety-five feet long, they entered the main corrider of the cavern. After proceeding some distance the party found three larger caves, about 150 feet below the surface of the main entrance. To quote their own words:

"These caverns were explored to the distance of a mile, and all along the route the ceiling was studded with fine specimens of stalactites. On account of the gases which existed in some of the chambers, we were compelled to retreat. Many antique specimens were found, and bones, supposed to be those of mastodons, were exposed to view at several places."

Another party will explore these caverns in the near future.

Pennsvalley would doubtless show up more great caves if explorations with that view were made. We could give an exploration party directions for a grand find in the cavern line, not twenty miles from here.

State Notes.

For the loss of an arm, Frank Musser received a verdict for $18,000 against the Lancaster City Electric Railway Company. The accident occurred on July 4, 1892, through the breaking of a cable operated on a steep hill by the railway.

The Farmers' Alliance in many counties in the State, are holding big gatherings, and strongly oppose the repeal of the existing anti-oleo law in this State.

The state board of agriculture at its last session, at Somerset, went against oleo.

A Big Man.

The biggest man in Jefferson county is Thomas Pifer, of Henderson, says the Punxsutawney *Spirit*. He weighs 363 pounds and measures 54 inches around the waist and 5½ feet around the abdomen. His health is good, and he would be able to work every day were it not for his excessive flesh. About the only exercise he takes is driving in a buggy. It takes about five yards of cloth to make him a pair of pants.

From Other Counties.

The saw mill of H. B. Kleckner, near Lamar, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. This will be a great loss to that gentleman as the mill was in the midst of the season's sawing.

W. R. Ringrose, who sued the town of Bloomsburg for $15,000 damages for injuries received by falling on a pavement which was in poor condition, in April, 1892, was awarded $5,000 damages by the jury.

Coxeys Get There.

Two hundred Coxeyites have been sentenced to imprisonment at labor in Idaho for train stealing. The so-called "General" Scheffler gets six months and the privates from thirty to sixty days. This is as it should be and should have been from the beginning. The indulgence shown these threatening gangs of organized tramps has been their main source of strength.

For Sale.

A fine Short horn bull, thorough bred, 1½ years old, for sale by Samuel Slack, Potters Mills. junel4-3t

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SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction

R. G. BEVERIDGE, a well-known local amateur photographer, of Oil City, Penn., has secured a snap-shot picture of a rattlesnake biting a man, and, so far as known, the picture is the only one of the kind in existence. It is hardly necessary to state that it was obtained by accident. Dr. C. J. Reynolds, formerly of Oil City, has been a few days in the woods in that vicinity assisting Rattlesnake Pete Gruber catch snakes for the latter's museum, and to illustrate the process to his friends in Pittsburgh, he determined to take a series of photographs. The box of twenty-two snakes already captured, together with the photograph outfit, was taken to a ledge of rocks near Siverlyville by Dr. Reynolds, Pete and Beveridge. The snakes were then photographed in different postures, and as a climax it was decided to illustrate how the biggest snake of the lot was captured. It was placed on top of a huge mass of rock, and the doctor posed as if he had just caught sight of the reptile, and was motioning to Pete, who was climbing up the face of the rock. In his anxiety to get a good pose, Dr. Reynolds failed to notice that while he was getting into position the snake had worked his way to the edge of the rock. When Pete put his hand over the edge of the rock to steady himself, the snake, over five feet long, struck savagely at the moving finger. Its teeth grazed the ball of the thumb, cut the skin, but did not draw blood, and a quantity of venom spread itself over the thumb, but was washed off with the contents of a bottle of ammonia and did not do any damage. The photographer was so startled by the snake striking that he convulsively squeezed the bulb connecting the shutter of his camera, and secured what is probably the most unique photograph in the State.

ON a recent morning when Ray McCollum, living three miles from Farmer's Valley, Penn., went out to feed his cow he found her lying in a pool of blood in the barnyard. There were gashes in her flesh, on her lower left side, her legs were stripped of their flesh in many places, and her horns were covered with blood. She was still alive, but was shot to end her misery. As there was not a foot of ground in the barnyard that was not torn, and as the soil was drenched with blood, and the barn and fence were spotted with it, it was plain that a desperate conflict had occurred during the night between the cow and some fierce animal. There was a break in the barnyard fence, showing where the trespassing animal had entered. David Marcy, neighbor of McCollum's, on going to feed his stock the same morning, discovered that a large and vicious Berkshire boar of his had broken from his enclosure. Marcy started to search for his missing boar, and heard of the plight in which McCollum had found his cow and barnyard. He was sure that the bloody duel that had taken place there the night before was between his boar and the cow, and this was made certain when he found the boar half buried in the soft mud on the edge of a swamp a quarter of a mile from McCollum's. The mud was red with blood for several feet around the boar. This had flowed from eleven holes in the animal's side where the cow had gored him. One of the boar's eyes was out, one of his tusks broken off, and his flesh was frightfully ripped. He was nearly dead and was shot.

HARRY MOORE, who for years was an engineer in Mexico, states that there are queer laws down there. He gives the following as a fact: "I was walking along one of the thoroughfares of the City of Mexico," remarked Mr. Moore, "when a man came along and tickled one of the hind legs of a mule. The animal pricked up his ears and both hind legs shot out, the hoof of one of the legs landing squarely in the face of his tormentor. The man was picked up and carried unconscious into a house near by. The poor fellow breathed his last half an hour later. A policeman came riding up at full speed, asked the cause of the excitement, and on being informed, arrested the mule and took the animal off to jail. A trial was had and the judge, without jury, sentenced the mule to the penitentiary for life, assessing a fine of eighteen cents a day against the owner to keep the mule in feed." Mr. Moore further stated that the Wells Fargo Express Company has a dog at their office in the City of Mexico which has been in jail several times for biting and snapping at Mexican pedestrians.

SOME twenty years ago a Klamath River Indian, had a difficulty with three other Indians, during which he was killed, and at the same time killed one of the other Indians. Several years later one of the surviving Indians died. The Indian killed by the other three in the trouble above referred to had a boy about one year old at the time. The boy being now twenty-one years old, and knowing from his mother the circumstance of his father's death, watched a good opportunity to kill the only surviving murderer of his father. He pretended at all times to be very friendly with the surviving Indian of the difficulty, but a few days ago, while smiling pleasantly before his victim, suddenly pulled a sharp knife from beneath his coat and slashed him across the body, from the effects of which wound the murderer of his father died in a very short time, and the young assassin skipped to parts unknown.

THE honorary freedom confers a kissing privilege upon its possessor in the ancient borough of Rye, in Sussex, one of the Cinque ports. By one of the early charters, which had long been overlooked, but which was brought to light again the other day by a searcher among its ancient records, the possessor of the honorary freedom of this small but distinguished borough secures the right and privilege of kissing the Mayoress. At Hungerford, in connection with the festivities of Hocktide, there are two officials known as "tuth men," who have the privilege of taking a kiss from each member of the fair sex. They are appointed annually by the chief constable, who is head man of all the commoners.

THE Emperor of China is not content with the respect shown him by his subjects, and recently issued the following peculiar order: "After bringing our sacrifices to the highest being, we heard upon our return to the palace, near the gate leading to the Imperial quarters, a rather loud noise caused by talking. This shows that the people have not the proper regard for the majesty of the ruler, and also that the officers of the bodyguard have failed to do their duty properly. The officers who were on post at the particular gate must be punished, therefore, by the Ministry of War. In the future, however, all officers, however, high or low, must see that a noise so improper shall not occur in our presence."

GEORGE FOX, of Angels Camp, Calaveras County, Cal., has a two-year-old colt which is to a certain extent a natural curiosity. For some months past the colt has had a tender spot near its right ear, and recently it resulted in an open wound. After trying in vain to heal it its owner decided to take the animal to a doctor of Stockton to have the wound treated. The doctor after a careful examination made an incision with his scalpel, and, taking a pair of strong forceps in his hand, he drew from the place a well-formed molar tooth, in form, shape and color exactly like those in the colt's mouth The colt improved at once and the wound is healing.

IN one of the big down town buildings in New York there is a restaurant whose walls are composed entirely of mirrors. The effect is startling to the person who looks into the dining room from the street or hallways. The curtains prevent his seeing anything except the ceiling and upper walls. In these, however, he can see mirrored all that the room contains. Of course everything appears inverted, and it is astonishing to see a man eating his soup with his head down and his feet in the air. The sight is sufficiently novel to attract crowds at times.

AN interesting story is told of a wealthy collector named James W. Ellsworth, who amuses himself by spending thousands of dollars every year in making additions to his various collections. Recently he came in possession of an 1804 dollar that has an interesting history, as its existence was not known. It appears that a colored man received the dollar from his dying father, who had kept it as a means of remembering the year he became a freedman. The negro kept the coin for forty years and finally sold it to a Mr. Driefus.

A MAINE dog was presented by his Lubec owner to a man at Eastport. He was kept tied up for several days. When they released him he made for the water and tried to swim to the Lubec side, but the current was too strong. He came back crestfallen. He tried it again, with equally bad luck. But the third time he got to land, and ran four miles to the house of his old owner. He swam a mile and a half.

AT the marriage of the eldest son of Babu Raj Kuma Roy, Zemnidar of Narail, India, recently, the procession was a most imposing one, the bridegroom party alone consisting of 1,200 to 1,500 men. A notable innovation in the shape of an Indian female string band, which drove with the procession in a wagonette, attracted a great deal of attention.

MISS EMILY T. GERRY, a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has just passed her 90th birthday. She lives alone with her servants in her old-fashioned home in New Haven, and until five years ago, when she was paralyzed, retained complete possession of faculties of mind and body.

THE rare instance of the coming of age of a whole trio of triplets was celebrated recently at Whitenast, near Leamington, England. Generally in case of triplets, the children die soon after birth, but occasionally they survive and reach maturity. One case is on record of quadruplets, all of whom were reared.

CHICAGO has a federation of women's clubs numbering twenty-two organizations. One of these is called the Olio Club, and is interested in almost everything under the sun. It has a peculiar rule to the effect that the President may address any member whose name she forgets as "Mrs. Tipps."

CAPT. CORNELIUS NYE, a pensioner of the War of 1812, recently celebrated his ninety-eighth birthday at his home in Lynn, Mass. He was born in Fairfield, Me., and spent most of his life there until eighteen years ago. His first vote was cast for James Monroe.

TWENTY years ago W. A. Van Sickle, of New Brunswick, N. J., lost a watch in a field at that place, and recently a colored man unearthed it. After being soaked in oil the timepiece was found to be in fairly good condition.

"AUNT" RHODA STEARNS celebrated her 101st birthday at Highgate Center, Vt., the other day. Despite her great age, Mrs. Stearns rises at 3 o'clock every morning and builds a fire in an old fashioned box stove.

ON TOP OF MT. ARARAT.

Nothing but Snow Covers the Peak Where the Ark Was Moored.

"Mount Ararat has two tops, a few hundred yards apart, sloping, on the eastern and western extremities, into rather prominent abutments, and separated by a snow valley, or depression, from 50 to 100 feet in depth. Thus, in the Century, writes Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, the two young Americans who made a bicycle tour round the world.

"The eastern top, on which we were standing, was quite extensive, and 30 to 40 feet lower than its western neighbor. Both tops are hummocks on the huge dome of Ararat, like the humps on the back of a camel, on neither one of which is there a vestige of anything but snow.

"There remained just as little trace of the crosses left by Parrot and Chodzko, as of the ark itself. We remembered the pictures we had seen in our nursery-books, which represented this mountain-top covered with green grass, and Noah stepping out of the ark, in the bright, warm sunshine, before the receding waves; and now we looked around and saw this very spot covered with perpetual snow. Nor did we see any evidence whatever of a former existing crater, except perhaps the snow-filled depression we have just mentioned. There was nothing about this perpetual snow-field, and the freezing atmosphere that was chilling us to the bone, to remind us that we were on the top of an extinct volcano that once trembled with the convulsions of subterranean heat.

"The view from this towering height was immeasurably extensive, and almost too grand. All detail was lost—all color, all outline; even the surrounding mountains seemed to be but excrescent ridges of the plain. Then, too, we could catch only occasional glimpses, as the clouds shifted to and fro. At one time they opened up beneath us, and revealed the Aras valley with its glittering ribbon of silver at an abyssmal depth below. Now and then we could descry the black volcanic peaks of Ali Ghez forty miles away to the northwest, and on the southwest the low mountains that obscured the town of Bayazid. Of the Caucasus, the mountains about Erzerum on the west, and Lake Van on the south, and even the Caspian Sea, all of which are said to be in Ararat's horizon, we could see absolutely nothing."

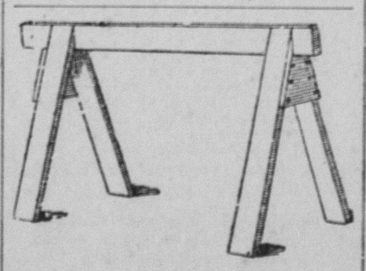
CARPENTRY FOR BOYS.

A Pair of Horses.

Every boy who is interested in carpentry should have a pair of horses to work on.

It is not a difficult matter to make a pair of horses, but it will require time and perseverance to construct a good pair.

Get at a carpenter shop a piece of



A GOOD HORSE.

soft ash, 4 feet long, 1 1-2 inches thick and 3 inches wide. Saw this in half, making two pieces each 2 feet long for the heads of the horses. With saw and chisel cut in each side of a head, four inches from the ends, for the top of the legs will fit as shown in fig. 1. Then get eight pieces of pine, thirty inches long, one and a quarter inches thick and two inches wide for the legs, and level the top of each as shown in fig. 2. Screw each leg securely to the head, and level the bottom of each as shown in fig. 3, so the horse will stand firmly on the floor. At either end of the horse and just under the projecting end of the headpiece, fasten a board angle block, as shown in the illustration. This will help to strengthen the horse and prevent it from rocking.

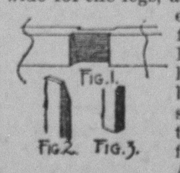


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

Take care to make the joints at the top of the legs with the head tight and secure, so the finished horses will be solid and not wobbly.

Killed the Alligator on Dry Land.

The hide of an alligator more than six feet in length was brought to Dawson Saturday. The 'gator was killed in a field eight miles south of Dawson by a colored boy. It had crawled over a high rail fence on the way from one pond to another. It took two shots from a gun to kill it. Alligators often travel great distances over dry land in moving from one body of water to another.—[Atlanta Constitution.

A Swedish copper mine has been worked without interruption for 800 years.

COLONEL CODY TALKS.

HE BELIEVES IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

He Enjoys the Life He Leads--Pursued by Autograph Hunters--Ideas on Other Subjects.

Big men are always gentle to women, so I was not afraid to interview Buffalo Bill. Like the good boy at school, he answered up according to his size—which is saying a good deal. Six foot three responded affably to five foot nothing, evidently recognizing the fact that the pen is mightier than—not only the sword, but the rifle as well.

"Now," said the Colonel, after introducing me to his stalwart business manager, Major John Burke, "what do you want to know?"

"To begin with, Colonel, do you consider this life of yours the ideal life—I mean is it the life you would choose in preference to any other? I do not, of course, refer to the 'show' part of it, but to the outdoor exercise, the hunting, riding, etc., in short, the open-air life."

"I wouldn't lead any ohetr kind of life," answered the cowboy chief; "no other kind of life on God's earth; no, sir!"

The Colonel went up one in my estimation after this confession. You seldom meet a man who has had the gumption to grasp the life he likes, or to confess it if he has. The Wall

"I WOULDN'T ANSWER THAT QUESTION," SAID MAJOR BURKE.

street broker tells you that he longs to live "far from the madding crowd," in the middle of a ten-acre field; the actor yearns for some remote little back parlor behind a shop; the tradesman would sell his soul to be a professional. Buffalo Bill chose his mode of life and is content.

"Would you prefer the life, if it were not for profit?"

Before the Colonel could answer Major Burke interposed:

"The Colonel preaches this life, shows the public how it's done—'they that preach the Gospel shall live by the Gospel,' you know—therefore the Colonel has a right to live by it."

"Do you think," I proceeded, "that the type of man produced by this sort of life is a pet with the women?"

"Why shouldn't women prefer men that are brave and strong?" asked the Colonel; "my boys have to be brave—why, they literally take their lives in their hands every day."

"Do you find that sport and exercise supply the place of women's society? Some horse lovers aver that it does."

"Emphatically no. A hardy outdoor life makes a man value women's society intensely. The men out West, where there are few women, have the greatest respect and admiration for women. No men think as highly of women as the Western fellows."

"Well, sir, have you any ideas on woman's suffrage? This is the question of the hour, you know, otherwise I wouldn't thrust it on you."

Col. Cody confessed that he had not thought much about it. "But, now that you speak of it," he said, "I am in favor of women voting. Why not? Women are developing wonderfully just now, and can do many things which they couldn't do twenty years ago. I think its a good thing for women to have something to occupy their minds. Times have changed, and, whereas, a woman would have been hooted a few years back if she had dared to work in an office along with men, now we recognize that so long as she does her work well and is womanly, she is far better there than wasting her time at home playing with the cat. My wife doesn't care about voting, but if she wanted to I'd let her trot right up to the polls every time."

"Do you think the majority of women capable of voting?"

"Yes, quite as much as the majority of men."

"Hurrah! Colonel, you're on our side!"

"Of course, I am."

"Then you don't condemn women's clubs?"

"Far from it. I'd a good deal rather feel that my daughter was at a club along with intellectual ladies than out with some men. In fact I think it is a capital idea."

"Do you approve of physical culture for girls?"

"Certainly, it makes them graceful."

"I would like to know something about your boys. Are they the terrors painted by the dime novelists?"

The Colonel smiled. "They're the best hearted, pluckiest, most faithful fellows anywhere. Will stick by me and each other till the last. They're a bit wild sometimes, after they've been in the saddle for a few days at a stretch and not a drop to drink—nowhere to get it—miles from anywhere. Then they have a wild spell. The reaction is perfectly natural. Men who drink every day never experience this."

"What will you do for buffalo in the future. They say that the race is dying out. Will you breed them yourself?"

"There are not enough left to breed them from, but that won't make any difference. The show won't shut up because of the buffalo."

At this point in the interview an interruption occurred in the form of autograph hunters—ladies of course. It occurred several times during the interview.

"Are you engaged, Col. Cody—we saw that you were talking to some one in the back tent?" said a lady.

"Oh, I've excused myself for a minute," answered the Colonel. "I'm only being interviewed." He spoke of the process as gently as he might of manicure or chiropody.

"Well, then, will you write us your autograph—we should value it so much?"

The hero of the saddle complied.

And then I heard, "Thank you so, so, so very, very, very much!!!!"

And they went home delighted.

Then the interview went on where it had left off.

Here I caught sight of a peculiar and handsome ring which the Cowboy Chief wore, and as I admired it he told me the following story:

"This ring was given me by Prince Luitpold, Regent and heir presumptive to the Crown of Bavaria, who will probably become king now. He came to see my show several mornings in succession, and was skeptical about my bucking horses. He thought that we put tacks under the saddle or otherwise irritated them in some way to make them buck. He told me that he couldn't believe it was genuine.

"Well, Your Royal Highness," I said, "come round one morning and see them brought out, saddled and mounted for yourself. Then you'll be convinced."

"He made an appointment for the next morning at 8.

"However, it turned out that he had to review his men that morning at 8, so he came at 7, and, of course, I was not there. However, the horses were brought out just the same, Prince Luitpold observing everything narrowly. He asked who was going to mount it. Thought there might be something in that. He was told that any of the boys would mount, it didn't matter which.

"One of the boys was mounting when the Prince objected to the spurs. 'Take those off,' he said.

"A Prince has to be obeyed. They were taken off.

"All this time he was standing dangerously near the bucking horse.

AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS.

Langdon, my big one-armed cook, was standing near, and knowing the danger, begged him to come further off.

"But he wanted to see everything, and, before there was time to prevent it, the horse had given a violent plunge, and horse, rider, cook and Prince were in a heap on the ground. I met a man riding up to me in great excitement.

"'Make haste, Guv'nor, the Prince is killed, we think.'

"When I got there he was insensible. But he is a game old fellow, though 70 years of age, and he was soon up again. He was quite convinced about the genuineness of the bucking horses, and gave handsome presents both to Langdon and the man who mounted the horse, as well as a blanket for the horse. It was then that he gave me this ring."

The ring is a marquise of diamonds and sapphires, decorated with the royal arms and the Prince's monogram.

"Now," said Buffalo Bill, as he tucked half a dozen complimentary tickets in my bag, "anything more?"

"No, thank you, that's all."

And if he isn't a pet with the women he ought to be. Don't you think so?—[J. M. W., in N. Y. Recorder.

Why Two People Look Alike.

The fact that two people who live long together tend to grow alike, is accounted for by unconscious mimicry reacting upon the muscles of expression in the same way that a ruling passion does. This tendency to facial imitation is very general—in fact, almost universal—and may be so marked as to be easily noticed; so that when two people are engaged in animated conversation, the expression of the listener may often be seen to echo that of the speaker. How "infectious" is a smile or a laugh, even when the idea which gave rise to it in the first case is not transferred!—[Blackwood's Magazine.

CHINA'S GREAT SEAL.

How Annam, Under French Protection Destroyed Her Badge of Servitude.

Among the many unique curiosities in M. Jules Patenotre's collection at the French Legation at Washington is an imprint of the great Chinese imperial seal. The loss of the original die which the imprint represents was one of the greatest disappointments in the career of the clever diplomat. He wanted it for his collection, but the Orientals were a little too many for him at that time, and this is how it happened.

The French had been carrying on the war in Tonquin during the early part of 1883, and finally succeeded in forcing China to surrender her claim of suzerainty over the empire of Annam in favor of a French protectorate. All the State documents of the Annamite up to this period had not only borne the national seal, but likewise the imperial seal of China as a mark of vassalage. When on June 6, 1885, however, Patenotre obtained the signature to the treaty giving Annam over to the protection of France the great Chinese seal was brought before the convention of Annamite statesmen and diplomats. M. Patenotre, in his report to the Home Office, described the scene as follows:

"We took our seats about a large table in the parlor of the French residence. There were naval officers from Admiral Courbet's fleet and officers from the French garrison at Hue. The great seal was laid upon the table. It was five inches square and made of solid silver, weighing about thirteen pounds. The handle represented a kneeling camel.

"The Annamite Prime Minister made a number of impressions from the seal, and while this was done servants were preparing a small charcoal furnace at one end of the room. The Annamites were preparing to destroy the seal.

"I leaned over to the Prime Minister, and told him that it was not yet too late to save this interesting relic, and I begged him not to consign it to the crucible. He hesitated a moment, and then held a brief consultation with Nguyen-Van-Tuong, the Regent. The latter shook his head, and said that the last token of Annam's servitude must be destroyed. Five minutes later the great seal was nothing but a mass of molten silver."

And that is why there is only an imprint of the seal in the French Embassador's collection, instead of the heavy silver, camel-handled die.

Charged High for His Work.

Every safe manufacturer has attached to his force expert locksmiths whose duties consist in opening safes which have gotten out of order.

Many of the accidents to safes occur from the gross carelessness of their owners, and at times the honest safe crackers enjoy a quiet laugh at the expense of a group of bank officers or the proprietor of some important establishment.

Not long since a large manufacturer telegraphed to a New York safe maker, requesting that a man be sent at once to his place of business, a town about fifty miles from the city.

Upon reaching his destination the expert, with his kit of tools, repaired to the establishment, and was informed that the vault, an old-fashioned affair, which locked with a key and which contained the safe and books of the concern, could not be opened.

The man examined the lock and then the key, opened his kit, took out a bit of wire and began to dig a mass of dirt, dust and lint out of the key. Then he inserted it in the lock, and while the proprietor, with a sickly smile, looked on, turned the implement and opened the door.

"What's your charge?" asked the manufacturer.

"Fifty dollars," replied the expert.

"Does any one know you are in town?"

"No."

"Well, then, here's sixty dollars," remarked the manufacturer. "I'll give you ten dollars extra if you'll take the first train back to New York without telling any one the price I've paid to have a man dig the dirt out of a key for me."—[New York Herald.

Sleeps Without Pillows.

"I happened to be in Kansas City while the Convention was on," said F. S. Nies, "and owing to the crowded condition of the hotels was compelled to double up with a stranger. He was a very pleasant man of German descent and did nothing erratic until he went to bed. Then he removed the castors from the legs at the head of the bed, so as to make it lower than the foot, placed his pillows at the foot of the bed, and went to sleep with his head at least twelve inches lower than his feet. He slept the sleep of the just and had to be called half a dozen times in the morning. We went down to breakfast together, and I ridiculed him for his peculiar sleeping posture. He quoted some German scientist with a five-syllable name as his authority, and so convinced me of the fact that it is entirely a mistake that pillows and bolsters are necessary that last night I discarded both and found to my surprise that he was right. The discovery was a revelation to me, but it is certain that to some people, at least, a pillow is a nuisance instead of a comfort, if they only knew the fact."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hindoos use their feet almost as much as their hands in their daily tasks.

London Servants' Wages.

The item of wages opens up the whole question of servants and domestic home rule. One need only refer to the monthly reviews and magazines to see that here we have indeed a chronic subject for discussion. The professional philanthropist, the enlightened and benevolent peeress, the lady journalist, even Sarah Jane herself, all have a word to say. Our own experience I can give very shortly. There has been, on the whole, very little trouble except with the cooks. Wages have run on an average as follows: Nurse, £20; cook, £18 to £20; house parlormaid, £16.

When the life and income of a domestic servant is compared with that of many a girl in business, or even with that of many working men, I am prepared to say that she is exceedingly well off and, if thrifty, could very soon save £100. Servants are often very good to their relatives and friends, and can be taught to save money, but it is idle to blink the fact that a great deal of their wages goes upon their backs in the shape of unsuitable finery. Putting all this aside, what can you get for a wages budget of £54? Well, you can, with luck, get well served in every department except the kitchen. "God sends the food, but the devil sends the cooks."

The difficulty is mainly this—the impossibility of getting a plain cook to cook plain things well every day. She will boast of her pastry and "ongtrays," but if you ask her to cook a chop or fry a potato properly, it is too often utterly beyond her, and as a rule she is above being taught. The middle-class breadwinner can in London be certain at a hundred restaurants, or at his club, of getting a repast of three courses excellently cooked and presented to him at a moderate cost. The same certainly cannot be had at home. My own explanation is a very simple one. The British plain cook does not consider, in the first place, that her employers are entitled to have food at all better prepared than she herself knows how to prepare it. This knocks on the head any idea of teaching her the art. She simply listens to her mistress with silent contempt and ignores her plain directions. That is one phase of the cook difficulty.—The National Review.

Lost Dignity.

Irish viceroys are stripped of their sovereign attributes as soon as they reach English waters, which gives point to the following story told of Lord Houghton and a lady with whom he was acquainted. They both found themselves on board the Holyhead packet. During the voyage from Ireland the lady treated the Viceroy with ceremonious respect. So soon, however, as the packet entered Holyhead harbor she said to him, "Now, Bobby, you're no longer a viceroy, so take my bag and make yourself useful."—London Truth.

THE insane asylum is crowded, so stop worrying. The cemetery is getting new inhabitants every day; take care of your health, or you will be one of them.

THE man who asks God daily for his bread will always have enough.

THE time when we most need faith is when God's hand is not in sight

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, cold or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

In London there is a fur company which was established during the reign of Henry VIII.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Cherrapongee, in southwestern Africa, is the wettest place in the world, the average rainfall there being 610 inches.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Christopher Grove, a ninety-two year old resident of Bethany, Ind., is cutting a new set of teeth.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure. 25c., 50c., $1

The Empire of Morocco is the most important State that is absolutely without a newspaper.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

The first British translation of the Bible was in the Irish tongue.

Chronic Indigestion

Kept me in very poor health for five years, I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my digestion was helped by the first three doses.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I have now taken over four bottles and I firmly believe it has cured me, and also saved my life. MRS. R. E. PRINCE, Bushville, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Martyrs of the Needle."

TEXT: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle."—Matthew xix., 24.

Whether this "eye of the needle" be the small gate at the side of the big gate at the entrance of the wall of the ancient city, as is generally interpreted, or the eye of a needle such as is now handled in sewing a garment I do not say. In either case it would be a tight thing for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. But there are whole caravans of fatigues and hardships going through the eye of the sewing woman's needle.

Very long ago the needle was busy. It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden time. Alexander the Great stood in his palace showing garments made by his own mother. The finest tapestries at Bayeux were made by the Queen of William the Conqueror. Augustus, the Emperor, would not wear any garments except those that were fashioned by some member of his royal family. So let the toiler everywhere be respected.

The greatest blessing that could have happened to our first parents was being turned out of Eden after they had done wrong. Adam and Eve, in their perfect state, might have got along without work or only such slight employment as a perfect garden, with no weeds in it, demanded. But as soon as they had sinned the best thing for them was to be turned out where they would have to work. We know what a withering thing it is for a man to have nothing to do. Good old Ashbel Green, at fourscore years, when asked why he kept on working, said, "I do so to keep out of mischief." We see that a man who has a large amount of money to start with has no chance. Of the thousand prosperous and honorable men that you know, 999 had to work vigorously at the beginning.

But I am now to tell you that industry is just as important for a woman's safety and happiness. The most unhappy women in our communities to-day are those who have no engagements to call them up in the morning; who, once having risen and breakfasted, lounge through the dull forenoon in slippers down at the heel and with dishevelled hair, reading the last novel, and who, having dragged through a wretched forenoon and taken their afternoon sleep, and having spent an hour and a half at their toilet, pick up their cardcase and go out to make calls, and who pass their evenings waiting for somebody to come in and break up the monotony. Arabella Stuart never was imprisoned in so dark a dungeon as that.

There is no happiness in an idle woman It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot, but work she must or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of our American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that the first lesson should be how, under God, they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of themselves, and that, too, after having, through the false notions of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. We now and here declare the inhumanity, cruelty and outrage of that father and mother who pass their daughters into womanhood, having given them no facility for earning their livelihood. Mme. de Stael said, "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facility in ten occupations, in any one of which I could make a livelihood."

You say you have a fortune to leave them. O man and woman, have you not learned that, like vultures, like hawks, like eagles, riches have wings and fly away? Though you should be successful in leaving a competency behind you, the trickery of executors may swamp it in a night, or some elders or deacons of our churches may get up a fictitious company and induce your orphans to put their money into it, and if it be lost prove to them that it was eternally decreed that that was the way they were to lose it, and that it went in the most orthodox and heavenly style.

Oh, the damnable schemes that professed Christians will engage in—until God puts His fingers into the collar of the hypocrite's robe and rips it clear down the bottom! You have no right, because you are well off, to conclude that your children are going to be as well off. A man died, leaving a large fortune. His son fell dead in a Philadelphia grogshop. His old comrades came in and said as they bent over his corpse, "What is the matter with you, Boggsey?" The surgeon standing over him said: "Hush up! He's dead!" "Ah, he is dead!" they said. "Come, boys, let us go and take a drink in memory of poor Boggsey!"

Have you nothing better than money to leave your children? If you have not, but send your daughters into the world with empty brain and unskilled hand, you are guilty of assassination, homicide, regicide, infanticide. There are women toiling in our cities for $3 and $4 per week who were the daughters of merchant princes. These suffering ones now would be glad to have the crumbs that once fell from their fathers' table. That wornout, broken shoe that she wears is the lineal descendant of the $12 gaiters in which her mother walked, and that torn and faded calico had ancestry of magnificent brocade that swept Broadway clean without any expense to the street commissioners. Though you live in an elegant residence and fare sumptuously every day, let your daughters feel it is a disgrace to them not to know how to work. I denounce the idea, prevalent in society, that, though our young women may embroider slippers and crochet and make mats for lamps to stand on without disgrace, the idea of doing anything for a livelihood is dishonorable. It is a shame for a young woman, belonging to a large family, to be inefficient when the father toils his life away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the washtub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds or trim hats as it is to twist a watch chain.

As far as I can understand, the line of respectability lies between that which is useful and that which is useless. If women do that which is of no value, their work is honorable. If they do practical work, it is dishonorable. That our young women may escape the censure of doing dishonorable work I shall particularize. You may knit a tidy for the back of an armchair, but by no means make the money wherewith to buy the chair. You may, with delicate brush, beautify a mantel ornament, but die rather than earn enough to buy a marble mantel. You may learn artistic music until you can squall Italian, but never sing "Ortonville" or "Old Hundred." Do nothing practical if you would in the eyes of refined society preserve your respectability. I scout these finical notions. I tell you no woman, any more than man, has a right to occupy a place in this world unless she pays a rent for it.

In the course of a lifetime you consume whole harvests and droves of cattle, and every day you live breathe forty hogsheads of good pure air. You must by some kind of usefulness pay for all this. Our race was the last thing created—the birds and fishes on the fourth day, the cattle and lizards on the fifth day and man on the sixth day. If geologists are right, the earth was a million of years in the possession of the insects, beasts and birds before our race came upon it. In one sense we were innovators. The cattle, the lizards and the hawks had pre-emption right. The question is not what we are to do with the lizards and summer insects, but what the lizards and summer insects are to do with us.

If we want a place in this world, we must earn it. The partridge makes its own nest before it occupies it. The lark by its morning song earns its breakfast before it eats it. The Bible gives an intimation that the first duty of an idler is to starve when it says if he "will not work neither shall he eat." Idleness ruins the health, and very soon nature says: "This man has refused to pay his rent. Out with him!"

Society is to be reconstructed on the subject of woman's toil. A vast majority of those who would have woman industrious shut her up to a few kinds of work. My judgment in this matter is that a woman has a right to do anything she can do well. There should be no department of merchandise, mechanism, art or science barred against her. If Miss Hosmen has genius for sculpture, give her a chisel. If Rosa Bonheur has a fondness for delineating animals, let her make "The Horse Fair." If Miss Mitchell will study astronomy, let her mount the starry ladder. If Lydia will be a merchant, let her sell purple. If Lucretia Mott will preach the Gospel, let her thrill with her womanly eloquence the Quaker meeting house.

It is said that if a woman is given such opportunities she will occupy places that might be taken by men. I say if she have more skill and adaptedness for any position than a man has let her have it. She has as much right to her bread, to her apparel and to her home as men have.

But it is said that her nature is so delicate that she is unfitted for exhausting toil. I ask in the name of all past history what toil on earth is more severe, exhausting and tremendous than that toil of the needle to which for ages she has been subjected? The battering ram, the sword, the carbine, the battleax, have made no such havoc as the needle. I would that these living sepulchres in which women have for ages been buried might be opened, and that some resurrection trumpet might bring up these living corpses to the fresh air and sunlight.

Go with me, and I will show you a woman who by hardest toil supports her children, her drunken husband, her old father and mother, pays her house rent, always has wholesome food on the table, and when she can get some neighbor on the Sabbath to come in and take care of her family appears in church with hat and cloak that are far from indicating the toil to which she is subjected.

Such a woman as that has body and soul enough to fit her for any position. She could stand beside the majority of your salesmen and dispose of more goods. She could go into your wheelwright shops and beat one-half of your workmen at making carriages. We talk about woman as though we had resigned to her all the light work, and ourselves had shouldered the heavier. But the day of judgment, which will reveal the sufferings of the stake and inquisition, will marshal before the throne of God and the hierarchs of heaven the martyrs of washtub and needle.

Now, I say, if there be any preference in occupation, let woman have it. God knows her trials are the severest. By her acuter sensitiveness to misfortune, by her hour of anguish, I demand that no one hedge up her pathway to a livelihood. Oh, the meanness, the despicability of men who begrudge a woman the right to work anywhere in any honorable calling!

I go still further and say that women should have equal compensation with men. By what principle of justice is it that women in many of our cities get only two-thirds as much pay as men, and in many cases only half? Here is the gigantic injustice—that work equally well if not better done woman receives far less compensation than man. Start with the national government. For a long while women clerks in Washington got $900 for doing that for which men received $1800.

To thousands of young women in our cities to-day there is only this alternative—starvation or dishonor. Many of the largest mercantile establishments of our cities are accessory to these abominations, and from their large establishments there are scores of souls being pitched off into death, and their employers know it!

Is there a God? Will there be a judgment? I tell you, if God rises up to redress woman's wrongs, many of our large establishments will be swallowed up quicker than a South American earthquake ever took down a city. God will catch these oppressors between the two millstones of His wrath and grind them to powder!

I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but flatteries. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being, who gets hungry when she has no food and cold when she has no fire. Give her no more flatteries. Give her justice!

There are about 50,000 sewing girls in New York and Brooklyn. Across the darkness of this night I hear their death groans. It is not such a cry as comes from those who are suddenly hurled out of life, but a slow, grinding, horrible wasting away. Gather them before you and look into their faces, pinched, ghastly, hunger struck! Look at their fingers, needle pricked and blood tipped! See that premature stoop in the shoulders! Hear that dry, hacking, merciless cough!

At a large meeting of these women, held in a hall in Philadelphia, grand speeches were delivered, but a needle-woman took the stand, threw aside her faded shawl, and with her shriveled arm hurled a very thunderbolt of eloquence, speaking out the horrors of her own experience.

Stand at the corner of a street in New York in the very early morning as the women go to their work. Many of them had no breakfast except the crumbs that were left over from the night before or a crust they chew on their way through the streets. Here they come—the working girls of the city! These engaged in beadwork, these in flower making, in millinery, enameling, cigar making, bookbinding, labeling, feather picking, print coloring, paper box making, but, most overworked of all and least compensated, the sewing women. Why do they not take the city cars on their way up? They cannot afford the five cents. If, concluding to deny herself something else, she gets into the car, give her seat. You want to see how Latimer and Ridley appeared in the fire. Look at that woman and behold a more horrible martyrdom—a hotter fire, a more agonizing death.

One Sabbath night, in the vestibule of my church, after service a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine not so much as something to eat. As she began to revive, in her delirium she said gaspingly: "Eight cents! Eight cents! Eight cents! I wish I could get it done! I am so tired! I wish I could get some sleep, but I must get it done! Eight cents! Eight cents!" We found afterward that she was making garments at eight cents apiece, and that she could make but three of them in a day. Hear it! Three times eight are twenty-four. Hear it, men and women who have comfortable homes!

Some of the worst villains of the city are the employers of these women. They beat them down to the last penny and try to cheat them out of that. The woman must deposit $1 or $2 before she gets the garments to work on. When the work is done, it is sharply inspected, the most insignificant flaws picked out and the wages refused, and sometimes the $1 deposited not given back. The Women's Protective Union reports a case where one of these poor souls, finding a place where she could get more wages, resolved to change employers and went to get her pay for work done. The employer says, "I hear you are going to leave me?" "Yes," she said, "and I have come to get what you owe me." He made no answer. She said, "Are you not going to pay me?" "Yes," he said, "I will pay you," and he kicked her down stairs.

How are these evils to be eradicated? What have you to answer, you who sell coats and have shoes made and contract for the southern and western markets? What help is there, what panacea, what redemption? Some say, "Give women the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on other questions I am not here to discuss, but what would be the effect of female suffrage upon woman's wages? I do not believe that woman will ever get justice by woman's ballot.

Indeed, women oppress women as much as men do. Do not women, as much as men, beat down to the lowest figure the woman who sews for them? Are not women as sharp as men on washerwomen and milliners and mantua makers? If a woman asks $1 for her work, does not her female employer ask if she will not take ninety cents? You say, "Only ten cents difference." But that is sometimes the difference between heaven and hell. Women often have less commiseration for women than men. If a woman steps aside from the path of virtue, man may forgive—woman never! Woman will never get justice done her from woman's ballot.

Never will she get it from man's ballot. How, then? God will rise up for her. God has more resources than we know of. The flaming sword that hung at Eden's gate when woman was driven out will cleave with its terrible edge her oppressors.

But there is something for our women to do. Let our young people prepare to excel in spheres of work, and they will be able after awhile to get larger wages. If it be shown that a woman can in a store sell more goods in a year than a man, she will soon be able not only to ask but to demand more wages, and to demand them successfully. Unskilled and incompetent labor must take what is given. Skilled and competent labor will eventually make its own standard. Admitting that the law of supply and demand regulates these things, I contend that the demand for skilled labor is very great and the supply very small.

Start with the idea that work is honorable and that you can do some one thing better than anyone else. Resolve that, God helping, you will take care of yourself. If you are after a while called into another relation, you will all the better be qualified for it by your spirit of self-reliance, or if you are called to stay as you are you can be happy and self-supporting.

Poets are fond of talking about man as an oak and woman the vine that climbs it, but I have seen many a tree fall that not only went down itself, but took all the vines with it. I can tell you of something stronger than an oak for an ivy to climb on, and that is the throne of the great Jehovah. Single or affianced, that woman is strong who leans on God and does her best. The needle may break, the factory band may slip, the wages may fail, but over every good woman's head there are spread the two great, gentle, stupendous wings of the Almighty.

Many of you will go single handed through life, and you will have to choose between two characters. Young woman, I am sure you will turn your back upon the useless, giggling, painted nonentity which society ignominiously acknowledges to be a woman and ask God to make you a humble, active, earnest Christian.

What will become of this godless disciple of fashion? What an insult to her sex! Her manners are an outrage upon decency. She is more thoughtful of the attitude she strikes upon the carpet than how she will look in the judgment, more worried about her freckles than her sins, more interested in her bonnet strings than in her redemption. Her apparel is the poorest part of a Christian woman, however magnificently dressed, and no one has so much right to dress well as a Christian. Not so with the godless disciple of fashion. Take her robes, and you take everything. Death will come down on her some day, and rub the bistre off her eyelids, and the rouge off her cheeks, and with two rough, bony hands scatter spangles and glass beads and rings and ribbons and lace and brooches and buckles and sashes and frisettes and golden clasps.

The dying actress whose life had been vicious said: "The scene closes. Draw the curtain." Generally the tragedy comes first and the farce afterward, but in her life it was first the farce of a useless life and then the tragedy of a wretched eternity.

Compare the life and death of such a one with that of some Christian aunt that was once a blessing to your household. I do not know that she was ever offered a hand in marriage. She lived single, that untrammeled she might be everybody's blessing. Whenever the sick were to be visited or the poor to be provided with bread, she went with a blessing. She could pray or sing "Rock of Ages" for any sick pauper who asked her. As she got older there were days when she was a little sharp, but for the most part auntie was a sunbeam—just the one for Christmas eve. She knew better than any one else how to fix things. Her every prayer, as God heard it, was full of everybody who had trouble. The brightest things in all the house dropped from her fingers. She had peculiar notions, but the grandest notion she ever had was to make you happy. She dressed well—auntie always dressed well—but her highest adornment was that of a meek and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God, is of great price. When she died, you all gathered lovingly about her, and as you carried her out to rest the Sunday-school class almost covered the coffin with japonicas, and the poor people stood at the end of the alley, with their aprons to their eyes, sobbing bitterly, and the man of the world said, with Solomon, "Her price was above rubies," and Jesus, as unto the maiden in Judæa, commanded, "I say unto thee, arise!"

High Bred Dogs Not the Most Intelligent.

So long as our dogs were employed in the labor of the organized recreations of man, the tendency of the association with the superior being was in a high measure educative. They were constantly submitted to a more or less critical but always effective selection which tended ever to develop a higher grade of intelligence. With the advance in the organization of society the dog is ever losing something of his utility, even in the way of sport. He is fast becoming a mere idle favorite, prized for unimportant peculiarities of form. The effort in the main is not now to make creatures which can help in the employment of man, but to breed for show alone, demanding no more intelligence than is necessary to make the creature a well-behaved denizen of the house. The result is the institution of a wonderful variety in the size, shape and special peculiarities of different breeds with what appears to me to be a concomitant loss in their intelligence. It appears to me, in a word, that our treatment of this noble animal, where he is bred for ornament, is, in effect, degrading.—Scribner.

A Practical Solution.

A professor at the University of Texas was explaining some of the habits and customs of the ancient Greeks to his class. "The ancient Greeks built no roofs over their theatres," said the professor.

"What did the ancient Greeks do when it rained?" asked Johnny Fizzletop.

The professor took off his spectacles, polished them with his handkerchief, and replied calmly: "They got wet, I suppose."—Texas Siftings.

Austin K. Jones, who has rung the college bell at Harvard for nearly forty years, was not a bit flustered when he discovered the other morning that some mischievous students had carried away the bell's tongue. He obtained a hammer, and at the hour of 7.30 a. m. made noise enough by means of it to summon the students to duty.

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Well Prepared.

A minister's wife, who is not so seriously minded at all times as her husband is, tells some laughable stories relating to marriage ceremonies which he performed while they were living in a newly settled district in the backwoods of Canada.

The minister always felt it to be his duty to give each young couple a little serious advice before he performed the marriage ceremony, and for his purpose he usually took them aside, one at a time, and talked very soberly to each of them regarding the great importance of the step they were to take, and the new responsibilities they were to assume.

One day he talked in his most earnest manner for several minutes to a young woman who had come to be married.

"And now," he said, in closing, "I hope you fully realize the extreme importance of the step you are taking, and that you are prepared for it."

"Prepared?" she said, innocently; "well, if I ain't prepared, I don't know who is. I've got four common quilts and two nice ones, and four brand-new feather beds, ten sheets and twelve pairs of pillow slips, four linen table cloths, a dozen spoons, and a good six-quart kettle. If I ain't prepared, no girl in this county ever was."

Betrayed by a Bird.

A trifle sometimes leads to the detection of a fault or crime. A theatrical musician owned an ebony flute with silver keys; he valued it highly, but as one of the upper notes was defective, he seldom uses it. A young man lodged with the musician, and between the two a close friendship existed. One night the ebony flute disappeared, having no doubt been stolen. Suspicion fell on several persons, but nothing could be proved against any of them. Not long afterward the lodger went to live in a town a few miles off, but as the friendship between the men still existed they occasionally visited each other. Nearly a year afterward the musician paid his friend a visit, and was pleased to find him in possession of a beautiful bullfinch, which could distinctly whistle three tunes. The performance was perfect with this exception, that whenever he came to a certain high note he invariably skipped it and went on to the next. A little reflection convinced the musician that the note in which the bullfinch was imperfect was the deficient one on his lost flute. So convinced was he, that he at once sharply questioned his ex-lodger on the subject, he at once tremblingly confessed his guilt, and that all the bird knew had been taught him on the stolen instrument.

Physician for the Hair.

One of the luxuries of a very recent birth is the physician for the hair. In Boston he is one of the most popular of the medical fraternity in town, and a woman can hardly be in the fashionable set without falling into the hands of this really charming man. If she goes to the most fashionable hairdresser and shampooer in town, it will not be even her second visit which will make her acquainted with what the scalp specialist can do for her hirsuited adornment, and if she meets the fashionable doctor first her visit to the hairdresser and shampooer is only deferred. It makes no difference whether she begins with the doctor or shampooer—she is sure to see the other at once.—Boston Journal.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 14.

THE NEW SUGAR TARIFF.

The Senate amendment taking raw sugar off the free list and imposing a 40 per cent. ad valorem duty upon it (equivalent to about one cent a pound) will add between thirty and forty million dollars to the revenue. This money is needed to meet fixed expenditure; and if the duty shall be allowed to stand the necessity for raising money by a tax on incomes will have been obviated. The one-eighth of a cent a pound specific duty on refined sugar is a present of 12½ cents per 100 pounds to the Sugar Trust. The only satisfaction to be derived from this feature of the Senate amendment is the fact that the trust will get only 12½ cents per 100 pounds where before it received 50 cents per hundred under the provisions of the McKinley act. Its license to rob consumers has been cut down 75 per cent.

It is a matter of profound regret to the Democratic party that it will not be able to carry out to the letter the tariff policy indicated in its platform and approved by the people; but in whatever shape the Tariff bill shall finally reach the hands of the President it will certainly be a long step in the right direction. Political traders have been able to thwart the efforts for systematic and thorough reform, but they have not been able to prevent it entirely.

SUGAR is sweet, but troublesome, in a tariff point of view. After a long contest to satisfy the sugar manufacturers, now Germany comes in and says if this country discriminates by tariff against her sugar, she will retaliate by shutting out American pork. Now its got down to hog and sugar.

MORE than 20,000 tons of candy is eaten in the United States annually. How much of it do you eat? The ladies eat more of the stuff than the men.

THE WILSON BILL.

The tariff bill is under good headway in the Senate now, and will pass within a few days.

The bill does not cut down the rates as low as Democrats desire, but it goes below the McKinley bill, hence so far it is better. Conflicting interests stood in the way of putting more articles on the free list, but a beginning has been made, and further relief from tariff taxation may come later on.

Tariff reform is what the people demanded in the overwhelming election of Cleveland, and the people must have it. Cleveland is sound upon the tariff, but a few Senators stand in the way of making it as thorough as Mr. Cleveland and his party desire it.

IN SOME quarters they are stiil talking of putting up Uncle Dan Hastings as the next Republican candidate for President, in case he gets 200,000 majority for Governor. As to the majority, the Democrats may make up their minds not to have it run up to that pint.

THE convention on Tuesday was eminently harmonious; the absence of rivalries for places, avoided bitter contests, hence results were reached without any trouble. The ticket should create any amount of enthusiasm.

SINGERLY FOR GOVERNOR.

Our county convention passed a resolution in favor of editor William M. Singerly, for governor against Hastings. The CENTRE REPORTER was the first paper in the state to propose Col. Singerly for governor, and we are pleased that our suggestion is endorsed by the county convention, and that Centre thereby gains the honor of being the first county in the state to pronounce in favor of Singerly.

DURING the most peaceful years the world has 3,7000,000 soldiers, who are withdrawn from productive occupations to pose as soldiers. The pay, equipments, food and clothing of these men cost the world's taxpayers nearly $8,000,000 a day. The United States has a far smaller army than any other nation of equal population.

THE next thing on the program is for the Republicans to match the Democratic local ticket, and then see themselves go up.

QUAY and the machine will not take a lively interest in having Hastings' majority go too high, for fear they will loose foot-hold. The idea of running Gen. Hastings for president, is not at all a Quay invention, for no Dan can be allowed to be greater than Don and Mat. If Hastings' majority can be kept down to a wee little one, the bosses will be very glad.

ROBERT M. FOSTER.

The nomination of Mr. Foster for Assembly is a deserved recognition of an old Democratic family from which our gallant young Democratic friend hails. Bob is one of the most genial fellows you can meet, and he bears as clean a character as any man in the county. As a Democrat he has no faults, he was always true to the ticket and the principles of the party. We are proud in having so good a nominee and we bespeak for him a good vote—he possesses all the needed qualifications for the position.

THE efforts of the Republican newspapers to involve Secretary Carlisle in the sugar scandal has fallen flat. Mr. Carlisle has positively denied the slander, while the paper that made the charge is now endeavoring to wriggle out of its hole by asking the people to believe its silly tale which it now acknowledges was based on merely an inference.

EX-SPEAKER Reed has a grievance. He cannot draw his pay without signing a certificate that he has been present and earned it. To a prospective candidate for the Presidency the thought that he must submit himself to the operation of a rule involves humiliation. Yet it is strictly business; and Mr. Reed is, or at least was recently, a tremendous stickler for business methods in Congress.

SO, THE TARIFF IS A TAX.

The discussion of the sugar schedule has brought the high tariff organs to a distinct acknowledgment of the following propositions, remarks the Philadelphia *Times*, which they have hitherto steadfastly denied:

1. The tariff is a tax.
2. The amount of the duty is added to the price of the article and is paid by the consumer.
3. A protective duty operates to the advantage of the manufacturer only, at the expense of every one else.

Some of these organs are now so thoroughly convinced of the iniquity of a protective tariff that they lay down the further proposition that to vote for a protective duty is presumptive evidence of bad motives—bribery, speculation or political obligations.

As the McKinley tariff, which was based entirely upon the protective policy, was supported by all the Republican members of Congress, we regard this assumption as too sweeping, although one or other of these motives was doubtless influential in portions of that act.

Many advocates of protection are unquestionably sincere, but they have generally defended the policy by some such ingenious theory as that "the foreigner paid the tax," or that duties did not increase prices. Since these illogical conceits have been abandoned, and since the McKinley tariff has neither raised wages nor provided sufficient revenue, it will be interesting to see upon what basis it will be defended now, if defended at all.

No wonder Mr. Reed is casting an anchor to windward and preparing to unload the tariff issue.

PETITIONS are in circulation over the state—to be presented to the next legislature—asking "for the enactment of such measures as may result in the collection of all public revenues—state, county, township and municipal—from the value of land, irrespective of improvements in or on it, and for the abolition of all other taxes now levied for this purpose." The petitions are circulated under the auspices of the single tax league of New York and it is proposed that they shall be signed by both men and women.

ALL the Democratic nominations on Tuesday, were made unanimous—this is as it should be, and we trust harmony is at the bottom of it. Later on in the campaign the REPORTER will give the ticket its usual attention, as our nominarions were made about two months earlier than heretofore.

WHEN a southern member of Congress asks for "protection" he is a "mendicant" in the eyes of Senator Hale, of Maine. Mr. Hale's contempt for mendicants is almost equal to his senile admiration for the purse-proud tariff barons, who beg nothing, but simply demand the delivery of the goods which they have paid for in subscriptions to campaign funds.

THE time must come, if it have not now arived, when the assumption that any body of dissatisfied workingmen can prevent others from working, or can interfere with the operation of railways, factories or other lawful business without remedy on the part of the sufferers or repression upon the part of the State, must be settled once for all. A government by mobs is not the kind of government we pay for.

IF General Hastings is elected governor, will that insure the manufacture enough of money to make $40 per head for every man, woman and child in the land, as per the Hastings platform? If so, then how is each feller, male and female, to get his share of the $40? The platform is dumb upon that point, and dumb is the voter who is dazzled by the $40 resolution in the platform.

THE JOHNSTOWN *Tribune* intimates that the coal strike leaders are working in the interest of some of the coal operators, and if this is true the conduct of certain officials is nothing short of criminal. An investigation might expose the real cause of the great strike and bring the agitators forward into the proper light where the miners might see how they are played for a price. The *Tribune* charges that thousands of tons of slack, for which the operators could find no sale, are now disposed of to the railroads and furnaces at enormous figures. This slack is sold at $2.50 the ton, while the contract price for the run of the bank before the strike was never over 90 cents. West Virginia soft coal operators not in the strike get $1.90 the ton at the tipple for coal that formerly sold at 60 cents. The advantage is something stupendous, and it is quite easy to explain why some operators hold certain strike leaders in their pay to keep the mining business going as it is now being worked. With millions of tons of coal in the banks classed as slack, for which there has hitherto been no market, the dead equality racket has all the appearance of a speculation upon the necessities of the miners, with the agitators and leaders as the speculators.

IT IS announced that Mrs. Mary Lease will be nominated by the Prohibitionists for Congressman-at-Large from Kansas. It is also expected that the nomination will be indorsed by the Populists.

THE election of N. B. Spangler, as chairman of the county committee, was a good selection, and a compliment worthily bestowed.

DON'T WORK TO SATISFACTION.

The new rule for the election of Democratic conferees, does not give satisfaction at all and should be changed soon. It has entirely too much circumlocution, and is confusing. Let the delegates from the districts, elected to the County Convention be empowered to elect conferees for their respective districts, and that will simplify the matter.

WM. U. HENSEL is willing to run for governor provided he gets a unanimous nomination.

A Pointer for Supervisors.

Judge Mehard, of Mercer county, has refused a new trial in the case of Coulter vs. Pine township, in which the plaintiff in the February term of court received a verdict of $7,995 against the township for the death of her husband, Joseph Coulter, by the breaking down of a township bridge while he was crossing with a traction engine. The court held that the bridge having been built since traction engines and similar vehicles have come into use in the township, the defendant was bound to have regard to the latter fact and construct its bridges accordingly, and that from the expectancy of life and earning power of Coulter the sum awarded by the jury was not excessive.

Strange Mucilage.

A very convenient mucilage can be made out of onion juice by anyone who wishes to use it. A good sized Spanish onion, after being boiled a short time, will yield on being pressed quite a large quantity of very adhesive fluid. This is used quite extensively in various trades for pasting paper to tin or zinc, or even glass, and the tenacity with which it holds would surprise anyone on makiug the first attempt. It is the cheapest and best mucilage for such purposes, and answers just as well as many of the more costly and patent cements.

Flag Day.

The Pennsylvania society of the Sons of the Revolution is sending out resolutions requesting that on June 14, today, all citizens display the national flag. This request is made in accordance with the action of the Pennsylvania society of the Colonial Dames of America, which has inaugurated the movement to have the 14th of June known as Flag day, and that forever hereafter it be observed by the display of the American flag from every home in the land.

Shocked by Lightning.

During a severe hail storm on Tuesday afternoon a house tenanted by George Bean, at Philipsburg, was struck by lightning and nearly split in two. The whole family received very severe shocks, and Mrs. Bean, an aged lady, was fatally injured.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

U. S. Grant Way and Mary C. Strohm, both of Philipsburg.

C. R. Neff, of Centre Hall, and Mary E. Zeigler, of Spring Mills.

Putting Down a New Walk.

Carpenters are engaged in laying a new board walk in front of the Lutheran church. The old one had become exceedingly dangerous from holes and broken boards, and that no accidents occurred the last few months can scarcely be realized.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY.

Fully 400 People Present On the Rhone Homestead.

The 100th anniversary of the occupancy of the Rhone homestead by that family was held yesterday, on the farm occupied by Leonard Rhone, about three miles west of Centre Hall.

The weather was most favorable for just such an occasion as this and about 400 people gathered on the old homestead in response to invitations sent out. All parts of the county were represented.

About sixteen tents had been erected, and under this canvas the tables were spread. Addresses were made by the guests present and the occasion was enlivened by a chorus of young ladies who rendered delightful music. The principal event was the reading of the family history.

The occasion was a family reunion and members of the family distant from here came to attend.

Through Centre Hall.

The Bellefonte bicycle club has received word from the Johnstown bicycle club, that they would come to Bellefonte next Saturday evening about fifty strong. The club will be entertained at Bellefonte, and on Sunday, along with the Bellefonte boys will take a trip down to the cave. It is probable nearly one hundred bicyclists will be in the party. They will pass through Centre Hall on their way down.

Probable Game.

It is not at all improbable that we shall have a game of ball in town the latter part of the week, with a team from a neighboring town in the valley. There have been several requests for dates, and one team will be accommodated. The boys have got down to good work, and show better team work in their practice. They will make the next team do some chasing if they want to keep up.

Republican Primaries.

The primaries of the Republicans will be held next Saturday afternoon. There is a spirited contest for the judgeship between Love and Furst, and there is going to be some borough fighting and heavy work done to get the instructions of the county. The borough here will likely instruct for Furst, and his adherents here predominate.

Children's Day.

The Evangelical congregation will observe children's day in their church next Sabbath and have been practicing all week on a program suitable for the occasion.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

EXPLOSIVES.
POWDER,
FUSE AND
QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES
AND
ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John R. Leech, deceased, late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. BOAL, Administrator.
Center Hall, Pa.
june7-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James McClintick, deceased, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. J. McCLINTICK,
Administrator,
Center Hall, Pa.
june7-6t

Read - This.

AM OPPORTUNITY YOU DON'T OFTEN HAVE.

A large consignment of Clothing direct from the Sheriff's Sale of N. J, Schloss & Co., Bankrupt Stock,

Bought for Half
Their Value! .....

You will get them for even less than that. Season nearly over. . . . . .

Must Turn Them Quick.

Prices that must crowd two months busines into one. - - - - - -

We Will Positively Save
You 50 Per Cent.

Think of it—Clothing for one-half less than you ever bought them for.

Goods will be on sale Saturday, June 16, until sold.

FAUBLES,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

MONEY - MONEY
WILL
LOAN OR BORROW.

STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Of Hollidaysburg, Pa.
CENTRE HALL BRANCH,

BRICE D. BRISBIN, President.
CLEMENT F. DEININGER, Sec. and Collector.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID L. BARTGES, DR. C. E. EMERICK, J. FRED KURTZ.

Tells Its Own Story.

INVESTOR.

The following table shows the cost and value of our Running Stock to the investor.

No. Shares.	Cost per mo.	Total cost.	Full Value.
1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
10	6 00	546 00	1000 00
15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Recd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	261 20
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

Shares	Cash 1 paym't.	Par Value.	Annual In. rec'd.	Total In. rec'd.	Full amt. Real'zd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	534 40
5	350 00	500 00	21 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	1000 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	1050 00	1500 00	63 00	504 60	2004 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 60	672 60	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock.

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE. jun76m

P. R. AUMAN,

- PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING, -

In All Its Branches.

Charges Most Reasonable. mar293n Spring Mills, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL ARMIES.

A "Reporter" Correspondent Reviews the Present Situation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPORTER —*Sir:* Today the Randall contingent of the Coxeyites made their debut upon the streets of Bucyrus, weary, hungry, footsore, almost shoeless, and weather beaten, having been washed by the late frequent dashing rains, but as they did not contain soap, they lacked the essential to create the appearance that they, with a few exceptions, were truly typical American citizens. Having been quartered in the Machinery hall of the fair grounds, they made their second advent this morning, May 31st, upon the square, giving three vociferous cheers in acknowledgement of the gentle reception and magnificent entertainment by the citizens who furnished them from the abundance of the spices, and domestic productions within the domain of our county, which contributed to their comfort during the somewhat chilly night.

Although depicted upon their countenances anything not American it was claimed by their leader, "Gen." Randall that his army consisted mainly of unemployed Chicago mechanics and laboring men selected as he said from forty thousand of "out of work men." This army is certainly an oddity in American politics; a freak, a burlesque upon the American soldiery; perhaps a morbid excresence of bad, unscrupulous legislation, or result of over immigration; a crusade against over protection; a military evolution that portends nothing good—which may be a harbinger of anarchy and confusion. If those are the inherent causes the situation is truly pitiful, and may be cause for alarm whatever the purport of this aggregation of the over-enthusiastic unemployed; whatever the incentive for such a movement at variance with the common laws of the country for securing representation in legislation for the promotion of our common interests.

It is seemingly a beggarly appeal for relief, for our commonweal, or woe, as the case may eventuate. As coming events cast their shadows before, such a vastness of uneasiness and discontent among the laboring masses gives food for thought. If there exists no certain cause for it, as it seems foreign to our ideas of governing by the consent of the ungoverned, states should interfere to prevent invasions of the unarmed before this assumes a magnitude when interferance may be in vain.

If there is however, cause for this general uprising of which we are not sure and can see no good to come from such an element as these armies are composed of, we may have reason to fear that foreign anarchistic sentiment may prevail among them. Were it otherwise, there might be induced an inclination to give them a hearty support. Such a gregation of unarmed men although elephantic to the citizens along the course of their marches, might be considered as of very trivial import, did we not know that they are but a part of organized forces, or bands that are steadily growing stronger from day to day.

Their unfitness as lobbyists seems too apparent in the rank and file of those armies to inspire confidence in their utility to effect any improvement in legislation while we recognize the ballot as the measure and means to change existing corrupt laws, effected by individual interests of unscrupulous legislators.

Randall alleges that among his army of less than 250 men, there are several college graduates, but it would require a discerning mind to pick them out. There is no question that these armies are the outcrop of organized clans, if their assertions can be believed and what induces one to believe it is the tenacity, earnestness and zeal to attain the acme of their ambition.

There should exist no necessity to institute ulterior measures to correct existing evils, inflicted upon the laboring millions of our fellow citizens in this enlightened age. If the forty thousand of our capitalists will stop and ponder that if history must repeat itself, that the blow will fall the most heavily upon them if they persist in their efforts to ignore that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

There no longer exists a doubt that the cause of this general discomfort and stagnation of business could be supplanted by awakening Congress and Senate from their lethargy, to infuse in them an activity to remove odious laws that have been enacted the last thirty years, to render the poor more needy and the rich more greedy and oppressive. This is an auspiscious time to become wide awake; to not shirk their responsibility; to do the best to at least keep up a quorum.

K. J. B.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, May 31.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nocotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

MILLHEIM.

News of the Week as Gathered by our Correspondent.

The National hotel sheds are torn down, which were in a very dilapidated condition, and a new shed 39x70 will be erected on the foundation of one of the old sheds. This will improve the property very much, and will be quite a convenience to the renter of the hotel. A. F. Harter and W. E. Keen have the contract, and under their supervision the work will be done with despatch.

The Reformed people put up a new street lamp at their church, which was badly needed.

"Shady" Harter had a bullfrog in his possession that weighed one and a half pounds; it was caught at Spring Mills; George Springer says that it came from the Stone mill dam, that he had caught him last summer, but that he was so large that when he had him the frog kicked him with one of his hind legs and he was compelled to let go his hold on him. George always tells the truth about frogs and trout.

A band of gypsies are encamped at Frogtown, about a mile south of the borough. Quite a number of our people have been down to see them and have their future and past revealed.

The pike company is putting up a a three foot stone wall along the pike on North street to prevent the water from running over their roads, and in ordinary floods will prevent the overflow of water from washing out the road bed. It will be of great benefit to the people living on the west side of the pike.

The bridge that was washed away at George Peters' will not be re-built until after harvest, as the water is not low enough to put up the abutments; nearly all the timber of the old bridge has been recovered and it is in good condition, and will be used to construct the new bridge.

The Democratic primary election passed off very quietly; many had forgotten all about it, yet there were 68 voters out.

Cyrus Brungard has secured a Cleveland wheel, and can be seen daily on our streets astride his wheel attending to business as well as pleasure.

In the near future, we will have three or four lady bicyclists in our town, as we understand that they have been practicing for some time. Then look out for fun.

The embankment that was washed out during the last flood on North street has been re-built, but it does not do very much good, as the water is yet running over the pike.

C. K. Sober, the champion fancy glass ball "shootist" will give an exhibition of his skill in fancy and difficult glass ball shooting on the Fourth. It is worth miles of travel to see his feats.

The Gun Clubs of Rebersburg, Woodward and Coburn will give a series of contests in glass ball shooting on Independence Day.

Some farmers and others are replanting their corn and potatoes, which through the long and continuous wet and cold weather rotted in the ground.

Prof. Neff's school closed on Wednesday; we understand that the Prof. will take unto himself a "better-half" in a few days. He has accepted the Principalship of the Mifflinburg schools, and consequently Millheim will lose one of the best and most successful instructors that has been here for many years. Our people are very sorry that the Prof. is leaving.

Miss Rose Morris' school will close next Friday. She had a very successful term.

The Millheim bicycle club attended the commencement exercises at State College on Tuesday last.

The town last week was full of commercial men, all apparently doing a good trade.

J. P. Gephart had a new roof put on his store building, now occupied by merchant Spigelmyer.

FARMERS MILLS.

Interesting Items from our Neighboring Burg.

Long Bros., of Penn Cave intend holding a festival on Saturday evening, June 16; music will be furnished by the Farmers Mills band.

Mrs. Williams while paying her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Brown a visit, was taken sick and confined to bed a few days.

Frank Lutz, of Bellefonte, spent a few days in this vicinity recently shaking hands with his many friends.

Owing to the heavy rains, some of the farmers were obliged to re-plant some of their corn.

Prof. W. A. Brown has been instructing the new band of Madisonburg for the last few weeks.

The band intends holding a festival at the cave on the 23rd inst; all are invited.

N. W. Ream intends moving his sawmill to near Hublersburg, where he has engaged a tract of timber of 800 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Grove have been visiting friends in Union county during the past week.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

....The South Bend Plow....

First and Highest Award for Merit at the World's Fair! A Plow which commands the Highest Premiums and is sold at the lowest price.

—o—

Read the Low Prices for Chilled and Polished Shares.

Common Shares, -	30 cts. each	Socket Shares with Reversible	
Deep Suction Shares,	30 cts. each	Chilled Points, –	40 cts. each
Long Stone Shares, -	30 cts. each	Socket Shares with Reversible	
Short Stone Shares, -	30 cts. each	Steel Points, -	50 cts. each
Penna. Stone shares, -	30 cts. each	Steel Shares for use in Plowing where great strength and	
Marsh Shares, -	30 cts. each		
Cutter Shares for Sod Plowing - -	40 cts. each	sharp cutting edge is required, - -	$2.50 each

A South Bend Plow equipped with a share adapted to the particular soil for which it is intended, will hold the plow in any soil in which the team can pull it.

—o—

IMPLEMENTS--Spring Tooth Harrows, Spring Cultivators on wheels, Corn Planters, Land Roller of wood and steel, at lowest prices.

—o—

FERTILIZERS--High Grade Acid Phosphate, Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate, Special Potato Phosphate, Garden or Vegetable Fertilizer, Lawn Grass Fertilizer, and Fertilizer Materials at our Warehouse in Bellefonte. We warrant High Grade Goods for Low Prices. White Land Plaster, Gray Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt.

—o—

BINDER TWINE--Pure Manilla Binder Twine 10 cents per pound, Standard Binder Twine 9 cents per pound, Sisal Binder Twine 8 cents per pound. A discount of one cent per pound will be allowed on full bales on early orders.

—o—

REAPER SECTIONS--We have purchased one thousand reaper and mower sections for the McCormick, Champion, Deering, Johnson, Osborne and Wood Machines, which sell at 8 cents each, or 90 cents per doz. Now is the time to secure the best knives for the least money—first come first served.

McCALMONT & CO.,

xmay31 Bellefonte, Pa.

WE HAVE THEM !

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

Harper - & - Kreamer.

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

Non-pull-out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS.

FLORIDA. January 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th. Two weeks in the Land of Flowers on the first four tours, while tickets for last tour are good to return until May 31st. Special trains of Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. Rate from New York, $50 00, from Philadelphia, $48.00. Proportionate rates from other points.

WASHINGTON. February 8th, March 1st and 22d, April 12th, May 3rd and 24th. Three-day tours to the National Capitol, covering railroad fare and accommodation. Rate from New York $13.00 and $13.50 from Philadelphia $11.00.

TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON ACCOMPANY EACH PARTY.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to Tourist Agent, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 205 Washington Street, Boston.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, G. W. BOYD, Gen'l Mg'r Gen'l Pass. Ag't Ast. Gen'l Pas. Agt.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. mar22-4m

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
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All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

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Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

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Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

AUCTIONEER.
A. BS. HARTER,
MILLHEIM, PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
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9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Pres't,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

I HAVE HAD THE

EXPERIENCE

AND YOU CAN HAVE THE

BENEFIT OF IT.

—o—o—

I have been in the Carriage-making Business in Mifflin county since 1858, and continuously at Yeagertown for 33 years. I know how to build vehicles in the most durable manner, of best material and in all styles. I have a larger stock of Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carriages on hand than I ever had since I have been in the business, and I will sell them at reasonable prices to suit these times. Vehicles made to order and repairing done in the best manner.

Give me a call and I will save you money. H. PHILLIPS,
Yeagertown, Pa.
Livery Stable attached. May19-6m

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect December 31, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York. 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7.20 p. m., Washington at 8.37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.25 a. m. week days, 10 25 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1: (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Ralston and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.	
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M. P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10	4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52	4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47	4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38	4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25	4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17	4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48	3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38	3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30	3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21	3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14	3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06	3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00	2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52	2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47	2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43	2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38	2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28	2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25	2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20	2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

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THE NEWS.

Two farmers in Eaufala, I. T. are dead from locust eggs which had been deposited on mulberries.——The St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad better known as the Bluff line, has been sold by the county collector for non-payment of taxes in Madison county, Ill.——M. V. B. Weighell, tobacco dealer in Cincinnati, has assigned to J. D. Marsh. Assets, $125,000; Liabilities, $50,000, preferences, $20,000.——An incendiary tried to burn the house of George E. Gale, in Amesbury, Mass., but failed.——Joseph K. Bole, president of the American Steel Casting Company, at Chester, Pa., died of apoplexy at Thurlow, Pa., aged forty-seven years. He was a sufferer from Bright's disease.——Edward Kreischer, of Richmond, S. I., committed suicide.——The Canadian propeller Ocean is a total wreck, and will be blown up with dynamite.——Albert F. Woodruff and Henry E. Nitchie, surviving partners of Edward B. Bartlett, deceased, who compose the partnership firm of E. B. Bartlett & Co., doing business as warehousemen in New York, made an assignment. Liabilities not yet known, but will probably be large.——An attachment for $500,000 has been issued to the sheriff of New York against property in the state of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, an Indiana corporation, in favor of the General Electric Company.

Rev. Myron W. Reed, one of the most popular ministers of Denver, resigned from the pastorate of the First Congregational Church. The step is taken because of exceptions taken to his remarks made in the pulpit, in which he criticised the Cripple Creek mine owners.——Edward Jones, aged seventy, was married in St. Louis to Mrs. Sarah Higgins, aged seventy-six.——Nagaueb, the one-hundred-year-old chief of the Chippewas, died on the Cloquet reservation. As early as 1826 he concluded the first treaty with the Sioux and Chippewas, for which he was presented with a medal by General Cass. In this the supremacy of the United States was first acknowledged by the tribes.——Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, died at his residence in Oakland.——James A. Wright, head of the great shipping house of Peter Wright & Sons, died at his home in Germantown, Pa., aged seventy-nine years.——Theodore P. Haughey president of the defunct Indianapolis National Bank, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for his part in the wrecking of that institution.——Many pathetic stories were brought to Vancouver, B. C., of suffering caused by the floods.——The German National Bank of Denver suspended business.——The United States cutter Bear went ashore on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor at Sitka.

A crowd of striking miners blocked a train on the Vandalia Road, near Brazil, Ind., killed William Barr, the engineer, by striking him on the head with a stone, and seriously wounded A. J. Hardman, a brakeman.——The lake steamers and railroads in the West are seriously hampered by the scarcity of soft coal. The rolling mills at Newburg, O., closed down for want of fuel, throwing over thousand men out of work.——The striking miners of Cripple Creek, Col., refused to surrender to the sheriff, but expressed their willingness to give up to the state troops, which Governor Waite ordered to the scene.——Governor McKinley ordered twelve hundred state troops to the mining districts in Belmont and Guernsey counties, O., where the miners were rioting.——The executive board of the Miner's Union and the district presidents have agreed to waive the point that settlement should be made through them provided the operators and miners of the respective districts can agree upon something like uniform wages.——Thirty men were injured during the rioting at the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Pa. The company has closed down the works entirely. The strikers destroyed a number of coal tipples near McKeesport.——Rev. John W. Wolff, one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South, died in Hampshire county, W. Va.——The elevator men of Chicago have declared war on the Board of Trade of that city.

Some unknown person threw a dynamite bomb into Charles Noffz's saloon in Chicago, wrecking it and injuring Noffz and his bartender.——Judge Barr, of the United States Circuit Court in Owensboro, Ky., decided the separate coach law to be unconstitutional.——The steamer Sealy, which arrived at New York from Bluefields, reported all quiet at that port at the time of leaving. The United State cruisers San Francisco and New York and the British gunboat Magicienne were outside the harbor.——It has been discovered that Joseph A. Sawyer, a Monmouth county (Me.) farmer, who was mysteriously murdered two weeks ago, had at the time of his death about twelve thousand dollars in cash, notes and bank notes secreted in various places about his house.——Miss Sarah L. Timing, of South Amboy, N. Y., secured a verdict of $5,000 against Julius S. Bartlett, a Hackensack builder, for betrayal under promise of marriage.——The new United States cruiser Minneapolis left Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, on her trial trip.

In the Richmond County Court, Staten Island, before Judge Cullen, nine election inspectors, who either pleaded guilty or were convicted of crimes against the election laws during the election last November, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five days to one year in jail.——One man was killed and a number injured in a collision between a Pine Bluff work train and a string of cars near Alton, Ill.——The surgeon general of the Masine Hospital Service received a despatch from Bremen confirming the information that the United States consul at Stettin says there have been no cases of cholera along the river Oder, as has been reported.——Samuel Brown, aged twenty-four, fireman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, ran after his locomotive in Philadelphia, and as he attempted to board it, he lost his hold and was thrown under the wheels of the tender. He was instantly killed his head being cut off.——Two cars collided it Atlanta, killing one motorman and mortally wounding another. Eight passengers were injured.——The train robbers Sylvia, Young, Bigler and Brown, recently captured at El Reno, have broken jail at Pond Creek, Kan. All officers of the Southwest are after them. They are well armed, and it is expected will fight to the death before being captured.——Sanitary Officer Wyman, of Bay City, Michigan, charges that a number of children were permitted to die in that city by neglect so that their parents might receive insurance money.

RIOT IN EARNEST.

Bloody Fight Between Miners and Deputies in Illinois.

SHUT IN A BURNING SHAFT.

In Pursuance of a Decision to Close the Little Brothers Mine, a Mob Charged on the Works and Opened Fire.—One Man Killed.

One dead body, several men on the verge of the grave, a number of others seriously injured, $30,000 worth of property absolutely destroyed, and many homes made desolate, was the result of an attempt made by the miners of the Peoria district to close the mine operated by Little brothers in Tazewell county, a mile or more back of Wesley City, Ill.

Several miners were shot, but they were taken away, and no one could secure any information from them about anything.

The tragedy was the sequel of the meeting held at Bartonville the other day, about which there was so much secrecy. It was decided at that time that the Little brothers' mine must close.

In consequence of the conclusion arrived at about 400 miners started out of Bartonville at 1 o'clock. They came from nearly all the mines in the district. Without anything having been said on the subject, except in the utmost secrecy, every man apparently came armed. They were desperate and were ready to use desperate means to accomplish desperate ends.

Sheriff Frederick, of Pekin, Taswell county, having been advised of the trouble, went to the mines with a posse. The strikers crossed the Illinois on boats, and were met on the other side by the sheriff, who commanded peace and reasoned with them in vain. Led by a stalwart miner, with a revolver in each hand, crying, "Follow me," they charged on the mine. The two Littles and their two sons and a colored man retreated into the tower over the shaft and opened fire on the besiegers, some of whom fell. The fire was returned and the men in the tower hoisted a white flag for surrender. The firing was hotly continued and the tower riddled.

The shaft was set on fire and the air shaft closed. The crowds fled in dismay as it was feared the powder house would be ignited. Of the besieged John Jackson was killed. Ed. Little was shot in the breast and may die. Peter Little was shot in the arm. There were eight or ten miners in the shaft and it is feared all were suffocated. Ed Blour one of the attacking party, was killed and half a dozen other strikers were wounded. It is believed two more strikers will die. The sheriff and posse have returned to Pekin. They were unable to handle the mob.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

DECATUR, ILL., is infected by a pest of "seventeen-year" locusts.

WILLIAM HALL'S residence at Lakeview, O., was shattered by lightning, and Mr. Hall was fatally injured.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, his brother's three young children and Mrs. William Ingram were drowned in Smith's Bay, near Pictou, Ontario, it is supposed by the capsizing of their boat.

JOHN LINBARGER, of Plainfield, N. J., was drowned in the Raritan river, near Bound Brook. He was fishing and got too near the dam, his boat being drawn under the fall by an eddy.

ACCORDING to advices from China received in San Francisco, about 800 junks were wrecked by the flood in Han River, entailing great loss of life. Over six hundred bodies have been recovered at the latest accounts.

AT Tyler, Texas, while Engineer Frank Gurr and Asa Rolls and E. A. Olstan, his assistants, were testing a repaired locomotive, it left the track and went down an embankment. All three men were fatally scalded.

THE New York and Pittsburg express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into a landslide, near Rockwook, Pa., and was badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman were killed and the express messenger was injured.

EDWARD E. GOODWIE, a fireman, Benjamin McLeod, a brakeman, and Frederick Lawrence, who was stealing a ride, were killed in a freight wreck on the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad, at Sharon, Mass.

A severe hail storm occurred in Buchel, in Western Texas. "The ground was covered to a depth of six inches with hail stones, some of which was as large as oranges. Crops were totally destroyed, and many sheep and poultry were killed outright. The roofs of buildings were riddled."

THE Boston harbor police, recovered the body of Frank Whitall, of Philadelphia, one of the Harvard students who were drowned in the harbor May 13. The other bodies have been recovered. The remains were found about 1000 yards from where the accident is supposed to have taken place.

THE rear coach of a train on the Albany and Columbia branch of the Southwestern Railroad, a division of the Central Railroad of Georgia, was overturned by a broken rail at Holts, Ga., and 40 people were injured, two or three of whom will, in all probability, die. The train consisted of six coaches loaded with excursionists.

LOTTA CRABTREE has been absent from the stage for two seasons, ever since the severe illness which prostrated her in 1892 and necessitated an operation, which, fortunately, proved successful. She has not retired permanently from the profession, however, as has been stated. She is now in the best of health, and her friends announce that she will return to the stage next season.

OF the Presidents of the United States eight have been of Welsh descent—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and John Quincy Adams.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

142ND DAY.—In the Senate discussion of the sugar schedule was resumed and Mr. Jones made an explanation which varied, especially as to amount of protection afforded by it to the Sugar Trust. Mr. Morgan presented an amendment to the tariff bill directed against the formation of trusts in imported articles. Mr. Gray submitted the testimony of Secretary Carlisle and members of the finance committee taken before the committee investigating alleged operations of the Sugar Trust in connection with tariff legislation.

143RD DAY.—The compromise amendments to the sugar schedule were all adopted in the Senate, and the pivotal schedule on which the fate of the tariff measure depended went through without change. As adopted the schedule imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, with a diffidential duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugars above 16 Dutch standard, and an additional one-tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty.

144TH DAY.—The Senate sat nine hours disposing of the tobacco schedule and one paragraph of the agricultural schedule. The Finance Committee sprang a complete surprise on the Senate in a proposal to go back to the House rates on stemmed and unstemmed wrapper tobacco, but the amendment was so unexpected that it was finally agreed to adopt the amendment pro forma and relegate the determination of the rates in this paragraph to the Senate, when the bill was reported from the committee of whole.

145TH DAY.—A single paragraph disposed of—placing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on buckwheat, corn, cornmeal, rye and rye flour, with a reciprocity proviso permitting the importation of these articles free of duty from countries imposing no import duty on them when imported from the United States, and a 15 per cent. duty on oatmeal—was the net result of eight hours' work in the United States Senate.

145TH DAY.—An agreement was reached in the Senate to proceed with the agricultural schedule, covering about ten pages of the Tariff bill, under the five-minute rule, but the progress was almost as slow as before the arrangement was made. Eight parapraphs 190-198, comprising about a page and a half of the bill, were disposed of.

HOUSE.

142ND DAY.—In the House two Senate bridge bills were passed—one to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railway Company, and the other extending the time of construction of a bridge across the Calumet River. The Brawley State Bank Tax bill was discussed by Representatives Cobb and Oates in favor of it, and then the House agreed to a Senate joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Sugar Investigating Committee.

143RD DAY.—After an ineffectual attempt to have the day devoted to private bills, the House continued the discussion of the Brawley bill, the principal speech being made by Mr. Harter. A rule providing for debate under the five minute rule and a vote at 5.30 was brought in by the Committee on rules and adopted by the House, but was subsequently amended to allow two hours general debate.

144TH DAY.—The main interest in the House centered in Mr. Cox's amendment for the unconditional repeal of the ten per cent. tax on state banks. The main speech in favor of the bill and amendment was made by Mr. Turner, of Georgia, and in opposition to them by Mr. Dingley. On a yea-and-nay vote, the Cox amendment was lost by 101 to 172. A yea and nay vote was not demanded on the Brawley bill, which was defeated by a viva voce vote. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, but was laid aside in ten minutes, and the House adjourned.

145TH DAY.—The House of Representatives had the Indian Appropriation bill under discussion. A resolution was adopted before adjournment calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the enforcement of the immigration and contract labor laws, and another authorizing the Committee on Immigration to visit Ellis Island, purpose of studying the operation of the laws.

145TH DAY.—The day's proceedings in the House were enlivened by Mr. Walker's complaint of the poor ventilation of the House, and the incapacity of the architect of the Capitol, and by Mr. Weadock's reply to the attack of Mr. Linton on the Catholic Church. The conference report on the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railway bridge was adopted, and a resolution authorizing the Maryland state courts to occupy for five years the old United States Courthouse in Baltimore was agreed to.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

ANNIE BESANT will return to India to make her permanent home.

SENATOR WALSH, of Georgia, believes that the South is to become the greatest manufacturing section of the United States.

LADY LANSDOWNE has presented a handsome silver medal to the Ladies' Golf Club, Calcutta, of which she was the president.

THE Duke of Westminster's estimate of the value of his property is sixteen millions sterling. He is the richest man in England.

FRANK CARPENTER, the well-known newspaper man, will open his new course of lectures on Japan, Corea, China and Mexico in Boston.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY regards Mr. Gladstone as the greatest debater of the century. "I have heard great debaters in all countries, but I have never heard one to equal Mr. Gladstone," he said recently.

MAX BACHMAN has the true sculptor's hands. The fingers are tapering and very flexible, especially those of the left hand, which actually seem to curve backward they have been employed so much in moulding and pressing the clay.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Ambassador at Washington, heartily favors the project to raise a monument on the field of Braddock's defeat, "because it was one of the few battles in which England and America were allies."

CLARK RUSSELL, the brilliant writer of sea stories, is in a very delicate state of health. Few people would imagine that much of the picturesque and magnificent work of this famous author has been done while he was racked by physical pain. Such, however, is the fact. For years Mr. Russell has been such a martyr to rheumatism that he can hardly hold a pen, and has had to dictate his novels to his son, Herbert Russell, who is said to have, while thus acting as his father's amanuensis, caught some of his parent's power.

BOMB IN A STREET.

A House Damaged by a Mysterious Atlanta Explosion.

A dynamite bomb was exploded at midnight almost under the home of D. C. Wall, on Walker Street, Atlanta, Ga. Wall is a railroad engineer. The side of the house was shattered, but no one was injured. A narrow alley separates Wall's house from the Methodist parsonage, occupied by Rev. K. H. Eakes.

The bomb was thrown from the street, and it is a question as to which house it was intended to wreck.

BY FLOODS.

Millions of Dollars Damage in the Northwest.

FAMILIES WITHOUT FOOD

Floating About on Rafts—Sad Stories of Death, Devastation and Desolation.—The Railroads Lose at Least $500,000.

A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says: Railroad men and others are beginning to estimate the damage done by the floods throughout the Northwest. A number of conservative men have placed the amount in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

It is estimated that the floods and washouts of tracks and loss of business will cause a loss of at least $500,000 each to the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific roads and nearly as much to the Northern Pacific. Railway men think it will take the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific a month to finally repair their tracks and the Northern Pacific nearly as long.

A more serious interruption than previously reported is due to a cloud-burst in the vicinity of Lytton.

The burst swept the railroad for nine miles from the saw-mill flats, Lytton, where the approaches to the government suspension bridge on the old Cariboo road were carried away. The waters also swept away the iron bridge at Ashcroft and the Canadian Pacific railroad bridge near Spencer station. The water tore down the mountain gorges with incredible velocity, and sent the river leaping over its banks in a boiling and seething current.

DEATH AND DESOLATION.

Men who returned from upper river points bring sad stories of death, devastation and desolation. Settlers may be seen at every station floating on huge rafts made out of the wrecks of farm buildings on which they have their families and their cattle. The government steamers are rescuing these as rapidly as possible. One of these rafts was relieved of its burden by the steamer Gladys. On the raft were a man and wife and two children; one of them an infant, the other 2½ years old. The horses and cattle constantly threatened to overturn the raft, for they were moving from side to side in their efforts to secure food. But there was none for the animals and what little there was for the human beings was nearly exhausted when the rescue was made.

Some idea of the horrors may be judged when it is stated that there are thousands of families similarly situated.

A newspaper correspondent who returned from a trip above Port Haney on a rescue steamer reports a terrible state of affairs in the upper river. Herds of half-starved cattle tied on rafts with no one to guide the journey of the insecure rafts were seen. Just above Haney some desperate rancher had been playing cards with fate and had bet his all to win or lose on the last card by sending his little stock adrift at the mercy of the tide. Two houses tied to swaying rafts glided by. Families were at the doors with excited faces, but apparently safe.

A red handkerchief was furiously waved a short distance off, and the steamer hands were soon lifting out of the boat an exhausted farmer and his wife. The woman had fainted for want of food.

A moment later the steamer was again hailed. A man from shore called out that he had seen a raft with two bodies on it. After many other exciting scenes the steamer sailed over the railroad and tied up at Wharnock Railroad Station, which was half under water. The people of Wharnock told numerous tales of wholesale havoc and ruin. At Hatsic two horses and a store floated out toward the steamer, but the people of the town were too desperate to ask for assistance.

At Sumas the greatest suffering was reported. Many requests for assistance were made. As the steamer swung out of Sumas a band of Indians were seen holding a barbecue. An ox had been dragged from the river and the half-starved red men were devouring it. At present no stop can be put to such revolting spectacles, which are said to be common all along the river. The Indian ranches have been swept away for hundreds of miles and the Indians are bivouacked in the mountains.

BLACK PLAGUE IN CHINA

Natives and Foreigners Panic Stricken.—People Die Like Sheep.

Oriental advices up to May 18 say that the black plague at Canton, Hong Kong and elsewhere in China has spread with great rapidity and both native and foreign colonists are in a state bordering on panic. The ravages of the pest have been aggravated by a drought extending over eight months.

Just before the steamer sailed from Hong Kong the epidemic assumed a virulent form, and in six hours thirty-three deaths were reported.

Officers have been detailed to look after the dead bodies found in houses and streets. The plague had it origin in filth and dirt and thrives best in the poorer quarters. It is similar to typhus.

The cable connecting Hong Kong with Singapore, via Labuan, has been completed. The distance between Singapore and Labuan is 733 miles, between Labuan and Hong Kong 1239 miles.

ENGINEER KILLED BY STRIKERS

Struck by a Rock Hurled at a Coal Train Near Terre Haute.

William Barr, of Terre Haute, Ind., a Mandalia engineer, was instantly killed by striking coal miners. Barr, with William Austermiller, fireman, was bringing west a special train of sixteen coal cars.

When the train was between Harmony and Knightsville the engineer and fireman were made the target for a number of rocks thrown by a group of strikers. Barr had just dodged one rock and was in the act of rising when he was struck back of the ear and instantly killed.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Boys fishing near Danville found the body of a boy supposed to be Eddie Brotherton, who has been missing from Ashley since last January.

Degrees and Fellowships were conferred upon several graduates of Eryn Mawr College.

Two fast freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided near Huntingdon and thirty-five cars and two engines were wrecked.

The evidence of the defense in the Paddock murder trial at Uniontown was concluded and the case given to the jury.

An unknown Hungarian was pursued and captured near Uniontown after he had derailed a coke train.

The Congressional conferees of the Twenty-fourth District, met at Pittsburg, and after taking twenty-five unsuccessful ballots adjourned to meet at McKeesport in two weeks.

The State Board of Agriculture closed its special session at Somerset after discussing immigration and roads.

The special session of the State Board of Agriculture, held at Somerset, decided against the proposed legislation by which the sale of oleomargarine would be legalized and restricted.

The State Convention of the Prohibition party, which met at Williamsport, nominated a State ticket. Charles L. Hawley, of Scranton, for Governor.

General D. H. Hastings addressed the thirty-one Dickinson College graduates, at Carlisle. Among the degrees conferred was that of LL. D., upon Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, of Delaware.

Contractor Frank L. Kressly has disappeared from Easton, leaving unpaid the wages of his sixty workmen.

In the trial at Uniontown, of John Husser, for the murder of Engineer Paddock, of the Frick Coke Company, Hugh Coil positively identified the accused as one of the men in the front ranks of the rioters.

One of the saddest drowning accidents that has occurred in years shocked the community of Lancaster. The victims were Jas. and Wm. Stock, aged 8 and 9 respectively, sons of Frederick Stock, a coachman. The boys, with a number of companions, were bathing in the Connestoga Creek, at Lamparter's Meadow. They could not swim, and James, the younger of the brothers, got beyond his depth and became exhausted. He was carried out by the swift current, and William, observing his brother's peril, made a brave attempt at rescue. He tried to reach the side of the drowning boy, and he too became exhausted and sank beneath the surface. The drowing was witnessed by the companions of the boys, who were powerless to render any aid. They gave the alarm and a searching party went to the scene of the tragedy and in a short time the bodies were recovered and taken home.

In the State Insurance Department report for 1893 Commissioner Luper condemns speculation and points out defects in the law hurtful to the policy holders.

Albert Tobias, of Reading, died from blood poisoning caused by the extraction of several teeth.

Charles Cannon, enveloped in flames by an explosion at Lancaster, saved his life by rolling in a stream of water.

John O'Hara, a butcher, was sandbagged in a lonely part of Norristown and robbed of $142. He says his assailants were two in number, one of them being a negro. O'Hara's condition is critical.

An explosion occurred at Monocacy, five miles above Pottstown, that resulted in the death of one man and the serious maiming of several others.

Caleb Bland had a force of men breaking old iron by means of dynamite for the Midvale Steel Company. There were several condemned cannon among the lot and they were charged with dynamite and while Alexander Church was in the act of placing the cap the charge prematurely exploded and Church was killed. John Francis lost an arm, George Keller, John Lynch and Caleb Bland were also severely injured. The accident caused intense excitement in the village of Monocacy.

Two men were crushed to death by a peculiar accident at Forty Fort Colliery. When found they were hanging head downward in a space not large enough to admit the body of one man.

Chief Justice Williams, of the Supreme Court, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Dickinson Law School at Carlisle.

A trolley car on the Columbia & Dongal Railway left the track at Chickies and ran into a hillside, wrecking the car and injuring five passengers and the motorman.

Congress is to be asked by citizens of the flood-swept cities along the Susquehanna for aid in building levees.

A bottle was thrown from the stage during the burlesque performance of the Dickinson College Freshman at Carlisle, and struck a woman in the audience. Students began fighting, and police had to interfere.

Harry Johnson confessed the murder of his little daughter Bertha, by throwing her into the Lehigh River at Allentown.

There is great indignation over an order stopping the pensions of two Selin's Grove veterans.

Monroe County's Grand Jury failed to find any one responsible for the Puryear lynching.

Amos Dockroth sued for divorce in Pittsburg because his wife has sued him eighteen times.

VARIOUS CLOUDBURSTS.

Abilene, Tex., Flooded—Lost of Life in Mexico and Spain.

A cloudburst at Abilene, Tex., flooded the business portion of the city. The rain fell in sheets and the water stood on the streets to a depth of two feet.

Durango, Mex.—A cloudburst occurred in the Sierra Madra Mountains, about seventy miles south of here, and ten charcoal burners were drowned.

Madrid.—The river Segre, in the north of Spain has overflowed its banks near Sea de Urgel, and has undermined many houses. Several buildings have fallen and many persons have been killed and wounded. Fifteen dead bodies have been recovered. Hundreds of cattle have perished in the floods.

TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

Governor Brown Orders Out the Fourth and Fifth Regiments.

The sheriff and State's attorney of Allegany county reported to Governor Brown that the local authorities were unable to preserve the peace in the coal mining region of Maryland, and that large bodies of strikers and others had assembled for the purpose of intimidation and coercion. The sheriff asked that troops be sent to the scene of trouble to support him in the preservation of law and order.

Governor Brown accordingly issued a proclamation ordering all persons who had unlawfully assembled in Allegany county for the purpose of preventing law-abiding and orderly people from going on with their usual work of mining to disperse at once.

That the mandate might be promptly supported and enforced, if necessary, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of infantry, quartered in the city of Baltimore, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to Allegany county, and in the afternoon were dispatched on special trains to the scene of trouble.

At the Eckhart mine of the Consolidation Company, near Frostburg, a disturbance was caused by strikers invading the property. Several arrests were made by the sheriff and deputies. All the Eckhart miners resolved to join the strike, and in the region where usually 3,200 miners are employed it was stated only about 150 men were at work.

MILLIONS FOR THE INDIANS.

The Cherokees Have $6,500,000 to Divide Among the Tribe.

The disbursement of $6,500,000 to Cherokee Indians began at Tahlequah, I. T., Tuesday. It will take the treasurer two weeks to complete the payment at this station after which he will go to other points until every Indian has received his per capita.

One million six hundred thousand dollars now repose in the treasurer's office in the Cherokee State House, and 160 of the Cherokee Light Guards, the surest shots in the service, patrol the grounds, the upper and lower corridors of the State House and the principal streets of the town.

Should the Daltons or any gang attempt to carry away the treasure they would be riddled with bullets before they could cross the street.

As even babies are entitled to their pro rata, and no less than 700 of these have been born within the last year, the disbursement is proceeding somewhat slowly, owing to large numbers of families.

A large number of collectors are present taking from the Cherokees back debts, in some instances every cent they get from the Government.

THE North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered four new steamships of 4,000 tons each. Two have been ordered from the Germanic Shipbuilding Company of Kiel.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $	4 00
High Grade Extra			3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56½		59
CORN—No. 2 White	48		48¼
OATS—Southern & Penn.	47		48
Western White	46		46
RYE—No. 2	55		56
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50		15 00
Good to Prime	13 00		1 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 00		13 00
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	9 50		10 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $	95
No. 2	70		75
PEAS—Standards	1 30		1 60
Seconds			90
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	5	@ $	5¼
City Cows	2¼		3½
Southern No. 2			3
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 1 05	@ $	1 15
ONIONS	70		80
Yams	1 25		1 50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@ $	7¼
Clear ribsides	8		8¼
Hams	12¾		13¼
Mess Pork, per bar			14 75
LARD—Crude			7
Best refined			8¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	17¼	@ $	18
Under fine	16		17
Roll	15		16
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	9¾	@ $	10
N. Y. flats	10¼		10¾
Skim Cheese	5		7
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	12	@ $	12½
North Carolina	11		12
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	20	@ $	21
Ducks, per lb	8		8½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 50	@ $	4 60
Good to Fair	4 20		4 35
SHEEP	2 00		3 25
Hogs	5 00		5 20
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59¾		61¾
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	44¾		44¾
OATS—No. 2	47		47
BUTTER—State	12		17
EGGS—State	14		14½
CHEESE—State	7¾		9¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59¾		59¾
CORN—No. 3	46¾		47
OATS—N. 2	45¾		46
BUTTER—State	17		17½
EGGS—Penns. ft	13¾		14

LITTLE MISS BRAG.

Little Miss Brag has much to say
To the rich little lady from over the way;
And the rich little lady puts out a lip
As she looks at her own white, dainty slip
And wishes that she could wear a gown
As pretty as gingham of faded brown!
For little Miss Brag she lays much stress
On the privileges of a gingham dress—
"Aha,
Oho!"

The rich little lady from over the way
Has beautiful dolls in vast array;
Yet she envies the raggedy home-made doll
She hears our little Miss Brag extol.
For the raggedy doll can fear no hurt
From wet, or heat, or tumble, or dirt!
Her nose is inked, and her mouth is, too,
And one eye's black and the other's blue—
"Aha,
Oho!"

The rich little lady goes out to ride
With footmen standing up outside,
Yet wishes that sometimes, after dark
Her father would trundle *her* in the park:—
That, sometimes, *her* mother would sing the things
Little Miss Brag says *her* mother sings
When through the attic window streams
The moonlight full of golden dreams—
"Aha,
Oho!"

Yes, little Miss Brag has much to say
To the rich little lady from over the way;
And yet who knows but from her heart
Often the bitter sighs upstart—
Uprise to lose their burn and sting
In the grace of the tongue that loves to sing
Praise of the treasures all its own!
So I've come to love that treble tone—
"Aha,
Oho!"

—[Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

The Old Lady's Story.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"When I was a girl," said the old lady—she was a very, very old lady, eighty-five or more, they said, "things were not as they are now, and the post office, here in America, was not managed as it is to-day. Getting a letter was a serious thing, and sending one more so. I've reason to know that.

"I lived in the country with my aunt and uncle—not my real uncle, for he was my aunt's second husband, and she only an aunt by marriage—but I had no other kin and was glad to have home folk. I had, beside, a cousin by courtesy. His name was Thomas, and that was about all I knew of him for years—he came in and went out without taking any notice of me. His father used to talk about him before me, finding fault with his idleness. Once I heard him say:

"'The boy has not the making of a man in him, Cynthia. You wait on him and spoil him, and one day you'll regret it.'

"Then aunt asked uncle if he wished her to be hard on the only son out of three.

"'Not hard,' he answered; 'only Tom ought to be taught that he will have to see to himself—we have nothing to leave him. If I should die before you, he ought to be able to support you—and he takes to nothing.'

"Tom, by this time, was a young fellow of nineteen, and I was fifteen. Three years later he had no more idea of settling to any business than he had had before, and I had come into a fortune. It was not a large one, but it was enough to make me comfortable for life, and I was glad to stop washing dishes and doing the ironing, and ask my aunt to make me a boarder, since I could pay her well.

"She was pleased, and that day I left my little garret-room under the eaves, and had a large room on the second floor given me.

"Besides paying my board, I hired a servant for the housework, and my aunt thought that very generous. Hitherto I had worn her made-over gowns. Now I sent for Miss Crabtree, the dressmaker, and had plenty of dresses made, giving Aunt Cynthia a rich black silk and a broche shawl. She made a great fuss over them, and I was not surprised that my cousin Tom should begin to be very pleasant to me, for the first time in my life.

"I thought it was because he saw I had kind feelings and was grateful for what had been done for me when I was a little orphan. It was a new thing to be made so much of as I was now, and I enjoyed it. Even when Cousin Tom began to make love to me I never guessed that it was because I had money, as I know it was now.

"'Will you marry me, Cousin Belle?' he said one day, and my answer was: 'Tom, I feel as if I did not love you the right way, we are too much like brother and sister.'

"But he teased me and teased me, until I told him that he might ask me again at the end of the year.

"'But you must build no hope on that,' I said, 'for I think I shall feel just as I do now.'

"And now Aunt Cynthia began to praise her boy to me, and to say how glad she should be if he had chosen some one she loved.

"It might be that I would have yielded to this pressure, but that something shortly happened to turn the whole current of my life. It can be told in a few words. I met Arthur Lorrimer at the house of a friend. He devoted himself to me that evening, and he saw me home, and I understood from what he said that he was in love with me. Cousin Tom was furious that I had accepted other escort. We had a scene that very night. Tom was very rough and brutal.

"'You have no right to accept another man's attentions,' he said. 'You are engaged to me.'

"Of course this was false, and I told my aunt what I had really said to him. She only cried, and told me that I had no feeling for her poor boy, who loved me so well.

"I might have believed that he loved me, and felt myself guilty, but that a little later, coming down stairs to find my gloves, which I had dropped, and stepping softly, for I thought the whole house was asleep, I saw Aunt Cynthia and her son still sitting beside the grate.

"'I don't care a rap for the girl herself,' Tom was saying. 'I know many a one I admire more, but I like her money, and it would slip into my pockets without any trouble. I hate work. And it seemed such a soft thing to get a rich wife.'

"'You shall have the child,' said the mother. 'I can keep that jackanapes away. Fine clothes and city ways have caught her fancy, that is all. Besides, how do you know the man means anything.

"'By his looks,' said Tom, 'I kept wondering what he saw in her pale little face to roll his eyes for. Why, I think she is very nearly plain.'

"I went up stairs without my gloves, but my heart was very light. I could have no pity for a fortune-hunter, and the words I had heard made me happy.

"To cut a long story short, lest I bore you, it was not long before I was engaged to Mr. Lorrimer. My aunt had permitted his visits, and told me that she hoped I would not leave her until I was married. I knew that the money I contributed to the household was valuable, and agreed to stay. Tom I seldom saw nowadays; when I did, he was sulky.

"I had known all along that my betrothed husband was going to Baltimore for a few months before our marriage, but when the time came, it was very hard to part, and when he was gone I was very sad and lonely. As I told you, in those days the mails were very slow—there were no steam cars.

"For a long time I was not alarmed, but at last a terror beyond words fell upon me, and I expected nothing but to receive tidings of illness or death. What came to me, however, was this:

"A paper in which was marked in pencil a notice of the marriage of Arthur Lorrimer to Augusta, daughter of Everliegh Turner, Esq., and a note in an unknown hand.

"'MADAM'—it read—'As one of Mr. Lorrimer's closest friends, I am charged with a message to you. You will see that he is married to his love with whom he quarreled two years ago. That love will have its way, is the only excuse he can offer. He prays that you may be happy, and begs you will forgive him.

"'A. APPLETON.'"

"I did not faint, I did not weep, when I received this letter, but I felt the shock in every nerve. My cousin had brought the mail from the post office, and as I sat gazing into the fire he touched me on the arm.

"'Cousin Belle,' he said, 'I read the paper on my way home. See now what a false heart you have been trusting in, and setting aside a love that would have lasted you for life.'

"'Do not utter falsehood, Cousin Tom,' I said. 'You care nothing for me; you want my money, for I heard you tell your mother so. But I will marry you and show this deceiver that I am not pining for him. Only remember, I do not love you any more than you do me; and I will never give you even a kiss.'

"'Oh, Belle, I do love you! I said what I did out of pique!' cried Tom, 'and I am sorry you heard me. We shall be a very happy couple yet.'

"'Never!' I said.

"'I'll write to this fellow,' said Tom. 'Pretend we have not heard the news, and tell him you've found out you like me the best, and want to be off with me.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'you may do that, I hate you both; but tell any lie you like.' And he ran away.

"Sliting in the room where I stood was a looking-glass which reflected a portion of the kitchen. As I happened to turn my eyes that way, I saw my aunt standing near the open fire reading a letter. As she read, she seemed to watch and listen.

"In those days we used both black ink and red for correspondence, and Arthur had a fancy for red. This letter was written in that color. The writing, too, looked at that distance like his, and the secrecy of Aunt Cynthia's manner awakened my suspicions. I took a step forward, and she flung it into the fire, and I saw her run out at the garden door. The next instant I was in the kitchen.

"The paper had not blazed up at once, for it had fluttered behind the back log. I caught up the tongs and brought it safely out. It was scorched and yellow, but I knew I could read it; and running to my room, bolted myself in and examined the paper.

"It was a letter from Arthur, and from I learned that he had written many times, and having received no reply, had grown so anxious that he had resolved to come back again.

"I am greatly irritated to-day,' he said. 'Some rascal has thought it a good joke to publish a false marriage with an unknown, probably imaginary lady. It is unlikely that you will ever see a Baltimore paper, but I cannot help troubling about that, too. However, we shall meet in a few days. The stage should arrive at —— next Thursday.'

"I saw it all—my cousin had played a deep trick. The advertisement was his work, and he had forged the letter, but I was master at last.

"As for my aunt, the cruel creature had destroyed the letters for which she knew I was longing—she would willingly have broken my heart in order that her son might have my money.

"I believe from what I saw that she had not been able to finish the letter, and was not aware how soon Arthur would arrive, for this day was Thursday, I remember, and night was coming on.

"I went down to tea as though nothing had happened. My cousin took my hand and kissed it, my aunt advanced and kissed my cheek.

"'Here are true hearts,' said she, 'and we will compensate you for what false ones have made you suffer.'

"'Marry me to-morrow, my darling,' said Tom, 'and I can write to that man, not that we are engaged, but that you are my wife.'

"'A good idea,'" said I; and just then I heard the rumbling of wheels. A vehicle stopped before the house, and some one rapped heavily with the knocker upon the outer door.

"'It is he!' I cried, and in a moment more I was clasped in Arthur's arms.

"Ask me no questions,' I cried, 'but take me away from these terrible people who would stop at no crime in order to win what little wealth is mine.'

"That very night old Parson Partridge married us, and I left the town with my husband. At my prayer, he forbore to punish Tom, and we have never seen any of those people since, and have lived happily for years amongst my husband's kinsfolk here in Baltimore."—[Family Story Paper.

THE SEA OTTER.

His Fur the Costliest in the World--Shot from Derricks.

Just at the present the Sea Otter is the favorite of the millionairess, and his fur is the costliest in the world. I wonder if any of the wearers of this beautiful fur—so costly that the price of one set would feed a hungry family for two whole years—ever stop to find out how the first wearer was born on a bed of kelp, floating out in the open sea, on the icy cold waters of the Pacific, and literally "rocked in the cradle of the deep;" how he was brought up on the heaving billows, and, when bedtime came, found a soft resting place on his mother's breast, while she floated upon her back and clasped him with her paws as he slept; how the only land he ever saw was the rugged, rock-bound shores of Alaska or Washington. Now and then, when the ocean was very rough, and before the hunters were so bad, he used to crawl out upon a rock and lie there, while the roar of the breakers boomed in his ears and the breakers dashed over him in torrents. But then, it is probable that not one woman out of every five hundred takes the trouble to learn the life history of the creature whose furry coat she wears.

The Sea Otter is the largest of the Marten family, and is very unlike the family after which the family is named. It has a thick, clumsy body, which, with the round, blunt head, is from three and a half to four feet in length. Unlike those of all other otters, the tail is short and stumpy, being about one-fifth the length of the head and body. As if to increase its value, and hasten its destruction, the skin is much larger than the body, like a misfit coat, and lies loosely upon it in many folds. For this reason the stretched pelt is always much wider and longer than the animal that wore it.

The coat of the full-grown Sea Otter is very dense, very fine, and its color is shimmering, lustrous black. Ever since the earliest discovery of the Sea Otter by the Russians, its fur has been eagerly sought by them, and the cash prices of skins have always been so high that there is not, in the whole United States, a museum rich enough to afford a good series of specimens. Mr. Charles H. Townsend, the naturalist of the United States Fish Commission, writes me that in 1891 the price of the best skins had reached $400 each, and their value has been since increasing. On the northwest coast of the State of Washington, where Sea Otters are still found along a thirty-mile strip of coast (from Gray's Harbor, half-way to Cape Flattery), they are shot by hunters from tall "derricks" from thirty to forty feet high, erected in the surf half-way between high tide and low tide, and the hunter who kills four Otters in a year considers his work successful.

Owing to the persistent hunting that has been going on ever since Alaska came into our possession, the Sea Otter is rapidly following the buffalo to the State of Extermination.

The favorite food of the Sea Otter is not fish, as one might suppose from the habits of the common Otter, but clams, crabs, mussels, and sea-urchins. Its molar teeth are of necessity very strong, for the grinding up of this rough fare, and the muscles of the jaws are proportionately powerful.—[St. Nicholas.

The Doctor's Revenge.

A man in Dexter, Me., who thought it a fine thing to stop a doctor who was hurrying by, to ask him some trivial question, didn't see half so much fun in it when his door bell rang violently at 2 a. m. the next morning, and when, after hurrying on his clothes and hastening down, he found the physician prepared to answer the query, and any more he might have to propound.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The British Mint coins twenty-five tons of pennies every year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE wonderful proportions to which newspaper advertising has grown within the last thirty years is an eloquent tribute to the value of printers' ink as a medium for communicating with the public.

A MUCH bigger wheel than the great Ferris Wheel, which revolved in the Midway and is to be set up in New York, is building at Earl's Court, London. It is a 400-foot wheel, and will carry 2,000 people in fifty cars. Three restaurants will be built on platforms at varying heights on the supporting towers, and a big ball-room will crown the towers, at the axle.

THE latest thing out is a pulseometer, by which the life insurance examiners can tell to a fraction the exact condition of an applicant's heart beat. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the ongoings, haltings and precise peregrinations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse. It's a wonder, and yet as simple as A, B, C.

THE marriage rate in England and Wales during the last quarter of last year was lower than in any previous like period. There were 121,818 marriages, which was in the annual proportion of 16.3 persons per 1,000 of population. The mean rate for the corresponding quarter in the preceding ten years was 17.3. It is also noted that the average of the last ten years is far below that of any preceding decennium.

HENRY MCCALMONT, a well-known English yachtsman, is having a steam yacht built by the Fairfield Company in England which, it is said, will not only be the fastest vessel of her class but absolutely one of the fastest vessels in the world, including torpedo catchers. She is to be of about 1,500 tons burden, and will be driven by engines whose minimum speed will be equal to twenty knots per hour. Mr. McCalmont will command her himself, assisted by three navigating lieutenants.

FOR many years strong protest has been made to the Egyptian Government by antiquarians and hosts of other interested people in the world over against the continued housing of the priceless Government collection of Egyptian antiquities in the old wooden museum at Ghizeh. The collection comprises the choicest of all the relics that have been discovered in Egypt. It is, and has been for many years, exposed to the greatest possible danger from fire. The Government has hitherto declined to remedy the matter, but a few days ago the Council of Ministers agreed to the appropriation of $750,000 for the building of a new fire-proof museum at Cairo to contain the collection.

ATTENTION has been called to the cheapness of life in Italy by the light sentence of a few years' imprisonment recently imposed upon a native who, in a fit of jealousy, murdered a physician innocent of all offense. Jealousy is practically accepted by Italian juries as a part expiation of crime, and their misled verdicts are styled verdicts of the heart. Consequently, Italy heads the list of European countries for homicides, and the vendetta flourishes there unchecked. A story is told of a Neapolitan who, wishing to kill his wife, would not venture upon the act at home, where he might be guillotined, but removed to Florence, where the penalty was imprisonment for life. Since then imprisonment has been made the penalty throughout.

No one of the World's Fair or Industrial Expositions of this year is held in a city of the first rank or in the capital of any country, European or American. The favored places are Antwerp, Lyons, Milan and San Francisco. Antwerp, the second city of Belgium, has a population of 240,000; Lyons, the second city of France, has a population of 420;000; Milan, the second city of Italy, has a population of 300,000, and San Francisco, the eighth of American cities in size, has a population of over 300,000. All of them, with the exception of San Francisco, are inland cities. All of them are exceedingly attractive, and are well worth visiting at any time. Those three of them which are in Europe possess very great historic interest, while that one of them which is in our own country is the pride of the Pacific Coast.

IN an editorial on the recent destruction of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Engineering News strikes from the shoulder, and strikes hard at the cheap manner in which many large buildings are constructed. Attention is especially directed to the rapidity with which the flames spread over the great auditorium through the medium of the papier-mache covering of the walls and ceiling. "It seems well-nigh incomprehensible," says this conservative journal, "that a building designed to hold a great public assembly could have been deliberately made such a tinder box by those entrusted with its design and construction. The pitiful excuse that the papier-mache was cheaper than plaster is the only reason that has thus far been made public for the use of this material." In this, as in most other instances, cheapness was far from being economical, but in spite of the lesson taught at such tremendous cost, similar errors, the Washington Star thinks, will continue to be made so long as mankind is "penny wise and pound foolish."

THE Canadian Government, in conjunction with the Australian Colonies, is now organizing to run a submarine cable from Vancouver, B. C., to Honolulu, thence to Samoa and on to Auckland, New Zealand. This line, by rather a circuitous route, will virtually surround the globe, and complete the missing link across the Pacific. It may not be generally known that ever since the dethronement of a Hawaiian Queen, Canada has been looking with hungry eyes on the Sandwich Islands, and would be glad of any pretext to annex them to the Dominion, if it could be done under any pretext, without exciting the jealousy of the United States. At the same time the Government of New Zealand is making overtures to England, America and Germany for the privilege of exercising a protectorate over the Navigator Islands, which have come to be known as Samoa. The foundations of empire are being laid in Polynesia, and before another generation goes past, important colonies, or it may be independent governments, will be established in lands like Fiji, which were recently in the control of savage cannibals.

THE chemists all over the world are striving hard to produce precious stones, but up to this moment with only partial success. The false diamonds produced are an actual failure, for they lack entirely the sparkle which reveals in an instant the quality of the true brilliant. Several firms in Paris are engaged in their manufacture and seem to prosper, though all the value of their wares is in the gold with which they are mounted. The same firms manufacture emeralds and rubies, the first with only partial success, the second with a clearness of color that might sometimes almost deceive an expert. The imitation sapphires are not attractive. If they are too translucent their falsity is at once evident, the dull color of the sapphire or its other imperfections being sometimes the proof of its genuineness, as is the case with pearls. The makers of these imitations do not seem to trouble themselves with the thought that if they succeed in making precious stones of the natural beauty and quality they would be no longer precious, for what gentleman would wear a ring set with a beautiful brilliant that had probably not cost more than ten cents, or what lady a necklace, no matter how superb, whose only cost was the gold of the setting, to which, perhaps, some fine work had given additional value, the whole not being worth more than $40 or $50?

AN ambitious scheme for a canal in the interior of California has just been set afoot. It is to be run parallel to the coast, and is to cost $10,000,000, which has yet to be raised, and the projector expects to see steamers running up so far as Brinkerville, 220 miles from the coast, in the not far distant future. "The main canal," he says, "will be 175 miles long, from Suisun Bay to Tulare Lake. It will be extended to Bakersfield, and there will be branch canals running out to various important towns. It will be large enough to carry vessels of heavy draft, and will be just what its name implies—a ship canal. A system of immense locks will be necessary, and thereby we will obtain another great value from the canal. The surplus water in the locks will be distributed through the lower adjoining country for irrigation, and the elevation at each lock will give great facilities for water power. Motors operated by water would furnish electric lights for all the towns on our line. From Suisun Bay the canal will extend down the San Joaquin Valley, the river being utilized most of the way. Tulare, Buena Vista and Kern Lakes and the Kern River will be included in construction. The water will be obtained from these lakes and rivers, and from the natural drainage. The drainage is an important factor, and we will annually save whole lakes of water that is now lost. The water that flows down from one section of the canal will be saved in the lower locks. It will be a large volume of water, for the canal will be at least fifty feet wide in its general portion."

A Gruesome Companion.

A weird story is told in connection with some legal proceedings just set on foot at Cordele, Ga. A Nebraska man has appeared there and asked to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the property of the late Dr. George W. Marvin, whom the stranger alleges to have been his father. The estate amounts to some $250,000. A few years ago Dr. Marvin came to the place from Nebraska with his second wife, and invested a good deal of money. About a year ago he was elected mayor of the town, but a short time afterward he died. His widow appeared to be inconsolable. She refused to have the body buried, sent for an embalmer and had it embalmed. Then she had it mounted on a chair, with electrical machinery, so that when she entered the room it would arise to meet her, and then sit down again. The work cost her about $10,000. Afterward she spent the most of her time sitting by the corpse. A short time ago she surprised the community by marrying the cashier of the Cordele bank.—[New Orleans Picayune.

HUMILIATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Algy—Deah boy, have my twousahs begun to bag at the knee?

Cholly—No; they're all right.

"Is my eye-glawss on stwaight?"

"Yes."

"I don't look like a blawsted guy, do I?"

"Not at all, old chappie."

"Then I cawn't unde'stand it! A stweet beggar stwuck me foh a dime just now.—[Chicago Tribune.

QUEER TREES.

Remarkable Forest Growths in Various Parts of the World.

Most remarkable are some of the features of different kinds of trees, and eccentric vegetation is confined to no country, but can be met with all the world over, says the Philadelphia Press.

In Madagascar is to be found a tree called the traveler's tree, yielding a copious supply of fresh water from its leaves. As it will thrive in any arid country where planted, its benefits to the traveler are great. A double row of these across the Sahara would not be a bad speculation for some consolidated African caravan company to go into. It would open up a new line for tourists and would doubtless prove popular and profitable.

In Venezuela there is the cow tree, which grows on otherwise barren rocks. Its leaves are leathery and crisp, but by making incisions in the trunk a peculiar greyish milk oozes out, which is tolerably thick and of an agreeable balmy smell. The natives gather round these trees at sunrise and bring bowls with them to receive the milk, for toward midday the heat of the sun turns the milk sour. The sight of these cow trees puzzled the innocent traveler, who cannot account for the trunk being plugged up all over with bungs and short sticks. The natives also use the milk as a gum.

The butter tree was first discovered by European travelers in the center of Africa. From the kernel of the fruit is produced a nice butter, "which," says Livingstone, "will keep a year." Not exactly a recommendation for butter, one might think.

On a par with this is a manna tree, found in Calabria and Sicily. In August, when it is the custom to tap the tree, a sap flows out. It is then left to harden by evaporation, after which the manna, of a sweet but somewhat sickly taste to any but those accustomed to it, may be gathered.

In Malabar there is the tallow tree. From the seeds of this, when boiled, is produced a firm tallow, which makes excellent candles.

The guava tree of the Indies bears a fruit giving the qualities of a rich and delicious jelly.

But the most remarkable tree yet discovered flourishes in the island of Fierro, one of the largest of the Canary group. This island is so dry that not even a rivulet is to be found within its boundaries, but there grows there a species of tree the leaves of which are narrow and long and continue green throughout the year. There is also a constant cloud surrounding the tree, which is condensed and falling in drops keeps the cisterns placed under it constantly full. In this manner the natives of Fierro obtain water, and as the supply is limited the population must of necessity be limited, also.

In Japan and some islands in the Pacific there is a camphor tree. The camphor forms in the trunk of the tree in lumps, and some pieces have been found as thick as a man's arm.

The sorrowful tree is found only in the island of Goa, near Bombay, and is so called because from morning until the time of sunset no flowers are to be seen upon it, but soon after it is covered with them. As the sun rises again in the morning the petals close or fall off. Stranger still, the flowers blossom at night all the year round, and give out a most fragrant odor.

There is another funny tree in Jamaica, known as the life tree, on account of its leaves growing even after severed from the plant. Only by fire can you entirely destroy it.

Freezing a Soap Bubble.

A frozen soap bubble, broken in two and floating like an iridescent transparent eggshell on the surface of liquid air, was one of the most marvelous sights shown by Professor Dewar recently in his lecture at the Royal Institution, London, on the effects of intense cold. The investigation of this new field of science is developing many wonderful bits of knowledge, some of which are sure to be turned to valuable practical account before long. A pretty experiment, which most delighted the audience, was quite simple. The professor poured a few spoonfuls of liquid air into a glass vessel. The intense cold caused by the evaporation produced a miniature snowstorm in the atmosphere above the liquid. The operator lowered a soap bubble on the end of a rod into the freezing atmosphere. The bubble became darker, the movements of the rainbow-colored film grew slower. It contracted somewhat in size and a moment later froze. A slight movement broke it from the rod and in two pieces, which floated for an hour, gradually accumulating a tiny snowdrift within, precipitated from the freezing air above.—[Chicago Herald.

Queer Old Laws.

Thus, the laws of King Ethelbert of England, A. D., 561-616, provided that for slaying a freeman 50s. should be paid to his kindred and 50s. to the King; for cutting off a foot, 50s. was paid to the sufferer by the offender; for causing the loss of a great toe, 10s.; for striking off an ear, 12s.; for putting a man's eye out, the assailant had to pay 50s.; for cutting off a thumb, 20s.; and for each nail of which one man deprived another, the aggressor had to pay 1s. It must, of course, be remembered that the value of a shilling in those days was very considerably more that it is now.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 14.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

"We kinder think its comin';
There's a softness in the breeze;
An' the green is almost peepin'
From the winter weathered trees."

:——:

During the past three months we have been making preparations for the advent of Spring, and we now extend a hearty invitation to all both great and small to visit

BELLEFONTE'S BIG BARGAIN STORE

:——:

The Botany Dress Goods

Department.—Ladies of taste are delighted with the new idea. Ask to C Diamond Crepe, the latest all wool novelty in Black and all fashionable shades. The French Printed Flannels in this department are of unusual beauty and U will find nothing like 'em in Centre Co.

:——:

"The Racket" is today easily, the leader among Bellefonte's stores. Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Wes. Lohr, who is located at Philadelphia, is home on a visit.

——O. F. Mader and family were visiting the past week at Mifflinburg.

——Ex-Sheriff Spangler left on Tuesday on a trip of several days to Huntingdon.

——Prof. Ed. Crawford, of Tusseyville, gave the REPORTER a call on Wednesday.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf, of Rebersburg, spent Tuesday with friends in town.

——Mrs. Armagast, of Buffalo Run, has been the guest of Mr. William Lohr's family the past week.

——Landlord D. H. Ruhl came up from Spring Mills on Monday, to see how Centre Hall was progressing.

——Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Rossman, of Siglerville, Pa., visited at the home of Samuel Rowe on last Saturday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Moyer and Mrs. Reuben Moyer, of Rebersburg, were visitors in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Will Runkle, Esq., and Wm. Brachbill, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with friends on this side of the valley.

——John G. Dauberman and Robert Foreman, were delegates from the borough at the convention in Bellefonte on Tuesday.

——Miss Beulah Baskerville returned to her home last week on her vacation from Wilson college, at Chambersburg.

——Mrs. Robert McClenahan and two sons and Miss Lila Harper, of Tyrone, are spending some time with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Our friend H. M. Cain, of Georges valley gave us a pleasant call. He reports farm crops in his section backward, owing to the recent cool weather.

——C. P. Hewes, one of Bellefonte's rising attorneys, was over here on legal business, Monday, and gave us a handshake. Charley has a growing practice.

——Rev. A. A. Kerlin, of Huntingdon county, brother of our townsman A. S. Kerlin, paid the family of the latter a visit last week. He was accompanied by his daughter, who still remains.

——Rev. James Runkle, who so creditably fills the pulpit of the Reformed church at Mechanicsburg, Pa., visited his friends in the valley last week, and was a guest at the Deitzel-Durst wedding on Thursday.

——James A. Fiedler, late of the Bellefonte *Gazette*, has concluded to remove from Williamsport back to Bellefonte. Jim has thrown his hat into the political arena, and has announced himself as willing to represent this county in the next Legislature.

Plenty of Bicycles.

Sunday was a great day for wheelmen, judging from the number that passed through Centre Hall. During the day several parties rolled through the town on their silent steeds, and in the evening a squad of seven from Millheim took supper at the hotel. At one time there were fourteen wheels stacked in front of the hotel, being from this place, Bellefonte and Millheim.

Returned to Bellefonte.

James A. Fiedler and family moved back to Bellefonte.

A FINE WEDDING.

The Durst-Deitzel Nuptials Solemnized last Thursday.

Last Thursday at twelve o'clock, the marriage of Miss Grace Durst and Rev. S. H. Deitzel, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Durst, near Potters Mills. May guests, friends and relatives of the families, were present, and the home was comfortably filled.

Promptly at twelve o'clock, the wedding march was struck up by Miss Jessie Durst, sister of the bride, and wedding party entered the room and took their places before the awaiting clergymen. Rev. James N. Runkle of Mechanicsburg, and Mr. George Williams, acted in the capacity of ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Illingsworth, assisted by Rev. Eisenberg.

An elaborate collation was spread for the guests and it was partaken of heartily.

The bride received many useful and ornamental presents, a mark of esteem in which she was held by her many friends.

The bride and groom departed for Centre Hall amid the traditional shower of rice and old shoes, where they took the 4 o'clock train for Pleasant Unity, Pa. Upon their arrival at Pleasant Unity the members of the groom's church tendered them a reception, and had partially furnished the parsonage. This was an agreeable surprise to the couple.

It May be True.

The Philipsburg Journal man says if there is one thing above another that ought to be abolished by the courts it is the publishing of the jury list after they are drawn. The publication of these lists at times gives the parties interested an opportunity to influence those with whom they chance to be acquainted, thus defeating the ends of justice. Now if the jurors were unknown until court week this sort of thing would be done away with, and prosecutors and defendant would have an equal chance. Each and every juror receives a notice of his selection and outsiders have no right to know who the jurors are in advance of the session of court."

44th Annual Commencement.

The 44th Annual Commencement of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa. will take place this year June 15-20. Among the distinguished speakers are Cortland Meyers, lecturer, of New York; E. M. Brawley, D. D., of Virginia; F. M. Goodchild, of Philadelphia, and W. D. Stanton, D. D. of Pittsburg. The total number of graduates this year in all departments is seventy. Miss Anna Park, the renowned comet soloist of New York, will be present and render selections during the week. A large attendance is anticipated at this Commencement.

Infants Wedded.

Register Rumbarger recently issued a marriage license contrary with the laws of the State, says the *Gazette*. The two hearts that wished to beat as one had not secured the consent of their parents but Mr. Rumbarger, in the fullness of his heart, finally concluded to end their dream of bliss by granting them a license to wed. It couldn't be helped. The bride was sixty and the groom sevety.

Lewistown's Small Pox.

Lewistown has had fifteen cases of small pox in its vicinity. Of this number two have died and the others are still sick or convalescent. A lazaretto has been established at the extreme eastern end of the almshouse farm to which patients are removed. No new cases are developing and the physicians have the disease under control once more.

A Big Chorus.

Harrisburg will have a chorus of 300 voices at the big musical convention, which will be held in that city next December. This grand chorus will consist of some of that city's best vocalists and will render music that will be delight for the many musicians who will attend from all parts of the state.

Communion in Georges Valley.

The Lord's supper will be administered in the Lutheran church at Georges valley, on Sabbath morning, 17th of June, at 10 o'clock. Preparatory services will be held on Saturday evening previous. Both services will be conducted by Rev. Aikens, of Pinegrove Mills.

Bitten by a Snake.

While picking straw berries on Saturday last, Mrs. Catharine Shaffer, of Cedar Springs, Nittany Valley, was bitten by a copperhead snake. Medical assistance was at once summoned, and no serious results are apprehended from the poisonous bite.

Jury Commissioner.

Ex-Commissioner John Decker is being urged for jury commissioner, on the Republican ticket. That party should nominate him, it would help Hastings through.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

ATTACKED BY A BULL.

Mrs. Sarah Reeder, of Georges Valley Seriously Injured.

One evening last week, as Mrs. Sarah Reeder, of Georges valley entered the barn yard she was attacked by a bull of known ill temper. The bull had at different times chased persons, and among others several women, but fortunately all managed to get away from the animal.

Mrs. Reeder is a lady of fearless disposition and thought she would be able to take care of herself in case of an attack. When she entered the barn yard on that evening the bull made a charge, and upon his first plunge one of his horns struck her right leg close above the knee, cutting a deep gash lengthwise across, seven or eight inches long, ripping the flesh almost to the bone. Fortunately at this stage a man was near, who saw the situation and drove the animal off, otherwise Mrs. Reeder would no doubt have been killed.

The vicious animal had been sold a few days previous but the dealer had not yet removed it. He is now no more, and an animal of his known savage disposition should have had his earthly career halted long ago.

64 Cents An Oath.

The charge of blasphemy was preferred against A. Graver, at Altoona, and the defendant was tried under what is known as the "old blue laws" of 1794. Information was made by J. R. Webb, who is employed on Seventh ward sewer, that his foreman, A. Graver, "did willfully and profanely curse and swear at him at divers times, in all nine oaths." The defendant plead guily to have sworn three times, but the evidence proved that he swore 7 times. For each oath he was fined 64 cents, which, together with the costs, $2.80, amounted to $7.49. Of this sum, $4.69, will go to the directors of the poor. Graver paid the fine.

Got a Verdict.

In boroughs where bad walks and pavements prevail, suits for injuries sustained are becoming quite common. The last to go on the list is Bloomsburg, where W. R. Ringrose sued that borough for $15,000 for injuries received from a fall on a bad sidewalk in that town. The jury awarded him $5,000. A broken place in the walk may yield enough to pave several squares of a town.

Cause of Depression.

An example of the agricultural depression in England is that of a farm of 800 acres in Kent, which was bought by the present owner for $160,000. The rent, which was originally $6,000 a year, was first reduced to $4,500, and it has now fallen to $1,500. The rent of another farm—one of the best in the county—has been reduced since 1886 from $4,500 to $1,500, and the tenant has now given notice that he is about to quit.

Cocking Mains at Bellefonte.

The Bellefonte *Democrat* says local sports have been interested in rooster fights the past week. A contest came off some time ago in which the decision of the referee is much disputed. Hereafter all matches will be regulated by the established rules. In the absence of base ball a good rooster fight is about as interesting and exciting as anything we know of. It is also quite sporty.

Grangers Against "Oleo" Repeal.

The grangers will put up a big fight against oleomargarine before the next Legislature. At a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the State Grange on Friday a committee was appointed to draft petitions protesting against the repeal of the anti-oleo law. These will be circulated for signatures and dumped into the Legislature next winter.

Hard to Determine.

Many juries have found themselves in the position of the one in Delaware county last week. When the jurors retired they were unanimously of the opinion that both the plaintiff and the defendant had lied when on the witness stand. "The question that puzzled us most," remarked two of the jurors afterward, "was to determine which of them had lied the most."

Communion Services.

The Rev. W. W. Hess, of Gettysburg, Pa.. will hold the following Lutheran services on Saturday, June 16th and Sunday June 17th: At Spring Mills, preparatory service on Saturday evening and Communion on Sunday morning. At Union, preparatory service on Saturday afternoon and Communion on Sunday afternoon.

Best Known.

Will Mitterling is as proud as can be of two colts, beauties, from his Hambletonion horse, Wanatogo, which takes the lead of all horses as a trotter, and this breed is the best known.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

DIED ON TUESDAY.

Death of Mrs. Mary Ann Durst at Earlystown.

Mrs. Mary Ann Durst, nee Condo, widow of Daniel Durst, died on last Tuesday night at the home of her son Samuel Durst, at Earlystown. She had been ill for several months, and had been in a critical condition for several weeks, and her demise was not unexpected.

She was aged about eighty years. She was an estimable lady, kind in disposition, and was a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

She was the mother of several children of whom Samuel and James, living near Centre Hall, and Andrew and Aaron, living in the west and Alfred, living at Potters Mills, survive her. Her husband, Daniel Durst, died about a year ago.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning at ten o'clock, from the residence of her son Samuel. Burial will be made in the cemetery at Tusseyville.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

The New School Board Takes Charge and Fills the Vacancies.

On Monday evening of last week the old school board held their last meeting in Squire Boal's office, and having finished up all business transacted by them, they stepped down, and the new members, Emerick and Ocker, were installed. The new board met on Tuesday evening, their first regular session, and got down to work at once by electing teachers for the coming school year.

Prof. Kieffer was re-elected, and Robert Foreman will take charge of the second grade, with Miss Maggie Hannah, in charge of the primary.

Sheep Items.

Isaac Haupt gets $27 from Benner township for sheep killed by dogs recently.

On Tuesday night of last week some twenty sheep were killed in Spring township at the Gatesburg ore bank, by dogs. Seventeen were killed for John Woods, three for Solomon Poorman, and a flock belonging to Henry Rothrock were chased and badly bitten. According to the new sheep law which went into effect June 1st the county will pay the damage out of the sheep fund.

An Indian Burying Ground.

Workmen engaged in excavating for a cellar on the Cook property between Williamsport and Montoursville unearthed parts of two Indian skeletons. Alongside the bones were found several glass bottles of peculiar shape and design, two bells, a quantity of beads, an earthen pot, a strap lock and an old fashioned hinge. It is believed that this spot was at one time an Indian burying ground, because a number of Indian skeletons have been found in this vicinity.

Replanting.

In Monday's warm and favorable weather, many persons began to replant potatoes, the former planting having rotted in the ground in the low places from the prolonged wet and cold spell. Some corn was also replanted, the first planting having been washed out.

With Sunday and Monday's warm sun, vegetation began to get out of its stand-still, and with a continuation of favorable weather from this on all crops will catch up.

The Body Exhumed.

The body of Daniel Fahringer, who was instantly killed by lightning, some four weeks ago, near Tusseyville, was exhumed on Thursday, of last week, in order that his father and mother, who live in York county, and could not get to Tusseyville sooner on account of the flood, might have their desire to see him, gratified.

Road Machine.

The road supervisor of Ferguson township recently purchased a machine for ditching and scraping their roads. Their next investment will be to buy a stone crusher. The purchase of such machinery means an outlay of money but the result will be less road tax and better roads in the future.

Got the Wanted.

Straw hats and shirt sleeves have been coaxed out by the hot wave of Monday, and fans are in motion and parasols opened to keep the rays of old Sol off. Only a few days ago, all were sighing for warm weather and sunshine.

Tournament and Race Meet.

Preparations are being made for a large attendance at the band turnament and race meet at DuBois on June 20th and 21st. It is expected to have 25 bands and 300 wheelmen in the parade. Excursions on all roads.

Gets the Show.

Forepaugh's circus will exhibit in Lock Haven on Monday, June 18th. This is the nearest that any of the big shows will exhibit this season in this part of the state.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WILL PUT UP THE RATES.

With no Fire Protection Rates Will go Up Higher.

An insurance agent for outside fire insurance companies informs us that rates for risks in this town are likely to be raised unless the boro makes some arrangement for the extinguishment of fires. Insurance companies do not care to take risks where there is neglect in this regard, nor can it be expected, unless at high rates.

The REPORTER has frequently urged council to do something in this regard, as is done in every town where there are facilities for it. The law gives the boro authorities the right to do this, and it is a duty. If one half the money that has been illegally spent in this town, had been turned in for protection against fire, it would have been both wisely and legally spent. But where wisdom is lacking one must bear with wrongs.

A Bad Runaway.

Last Friday evening a bad runaway occurred near town for Mr. George Garbrick, of Spring township. He was driving a double team in a spring wagon and with him was his wife and daughter. As they were coming along the Zion road near the Beaver farm, Mr. Garbrick struck at a cow that was along the road. The crack of the whip caused the team to make a sudden start, that threw the wagon seat out of place and Mr. Garbrick fell out and was dragged some distance. The horses started on a wild run and the other occupants were also thrown from the wagon. The horses ran against a telephone pole breaking the wagon and harness and got loose and ran some distance.

Longer Wian happened along in time to assist Mr. Garbrick and the ladies who were taken to his house. Mr. Garbrick's ear was almost torn off and his face was badly cut. The ladies also received some severe bruises but nothing serious. The wagon and harness were badly used up.—*Centre Democrat.*

As to Stopping Trains.

There are so many requests made by people to stop trains on railroads for all sorts of purposes that a limit has been fixed in doing this. Hereafter trains will only be stopped to accommodate a passenger going to a funeral or to reach a person expected to die. All sorts of pretexts to secure this accommodation from railroad superintendents have heretofore been invented so that hereafter only such as are on their way to dying persons or to a funeral will be accommodated in this manner on the Pennsylvania and Northern Central lines and their branches.

To Prevent Floods.

It is likely that Williamsport citizens will secure surveys of the river and creeks in and around that city, with a view of obtaining data that will enable the formulation of plans that will prevent floods in the future. It is probable Congress will be asked for an appropriation to make a clean channel for the Susquehanna, and thus not have any back water from a spring freshet.

Republican Runners.

The following Republicans announce themselves willing to take the burdens of office upon their tender shoulders.:

James A. Fiedler, of Bellefonte, and H. R. Curtin, of Roland, for Assembly. Also for the same office, John Hamilton, of State College, with friends of Capt. George M. Boal, of Potter, urging him for the same place.

Eels and Caties.

Twenty-nine eels and over one hundred cat-fish is the result of Doc. Riter, John Krumbine & Co's, fishing with hook and line, at Stone mill dam last Friday night.

Agent Snyder and landlord Bartges caught 120 trout last Friday in the mountains.

Trains Annulled.

Owing to the scarcity of coal two passenger trains have been taken off the Bellefonte Central railroad, and but one train a day makes the run between State College and Bellefonte.

Small Pox Scare.

Last Saturday Bellefonte was furnished something out of the ordinary in the rumor that there was a case of small pox in the town. This however, proved a canard when investigatsd.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET.

By the Penn Literary Society of the Spring Mills Academy.

The first annual banquet of the Penn Literary Society of the Spring Mills Academy was held in the Academy building on Friday evening, June 8th. The banquet was a very enjoyable one and was attended by fifty-four members and invited guests. The decorations were beautiful, especially the pyramid of flowers on the center table. Dr. Wolf made the evening more enjoyable by his presence, and it is one long to be remembered.

Mr. J. H. Harpster, of Port Matilda, was toast master and with a few appropriate remarks the following toasts were proposed and responded to:

"The Penn Literary Society," by W. F. Bible, of Ridgway; "The Academy," by John F. Keller, of Centre Hall; "The Ladies of the Penn Literary Society," by J. V. Royer, of Spring Mills; "The relations of the people of Spring Mills to the Academy," by J. B. White, of Axeman; "The comic side of College Life," by W. F. Zeigler, of Spring Mills; "The Teacher's Profession," by Dr. D. M. Wolf, principal of Spring Mills Academy.

It was proposed that a banquet be held each year, both for the interest of the society and the academy. We trust we may have the pleasure of seeing or hearing that the next is as enjoyable or more so than this one. The society needs to be congratulated for its zeal and determination.

CAN YOU AFFORD

To buy your clothing before you are thoroughly posted on styles and prices. We invite the inspection of the most critical. All our goods are the very latest production of the leading manufacturers, and our prices the lowest.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Clothing, Bellefonte, Pa.

A New Way to Collect Taxes.

In a small town in the province of Saxony the local authorities have forbidden persons who have not paid taxes for three years to frequent inns and public houses, and the proprietors of these places are to be punished if they sell drink to such persons. In the inns is hung up a list of no fewer than 116 names of persons—the population numbering only 1,750—who have not paid taxes since 1891.—London *News.*

—Everything in the shoe line can be had at Mingles, Bellefonte. Large stock, ahd all panic prices, too.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

Your Husband's Dollar."

An increase in the purchasing power of your husband's dollar is worthy of consideration,

.....isn't it?

It's worth while reading what we have to say when by so doing you save your husband's dollar.

....,isn't it?

Commencement Furnishings,

DRESSES, FANS, GLOVES, LACES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS. HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Watch the pretty girls in the Opera---the chic little bonnets furnished by GARMAN'S.

AN IMMENSE LINE of Children's Hats at

GARMAN'S - - - - - - STORE....

LITTLE MISS BRAG.

Little Miss Brag has much to say
To the rich little lady from over the way;
And the rich little lady puts out a lip
As she looks at her own white, dainty slip
And wishes that she could wear a gown
As pretty as gingham of faded brown!
For little Miss Brag she lays much stress
On the privileges of a gingham dress—
"Aha,
Oho!"

The rich little lady from over the way
Has beautiful dolls in vast array;
Yet she envies the raggedy home-made doll
She hears our little Miss Brag extol.
For the raggedy doll can fear no hurt
From wet, or heat, or tumble, or dirt!
Her nose is inked, and her mouth is, too,
And one eye's black and the other's blue—
"Aha,
Oho!"

The rich little lady goes out to ride
With footmen standing up outside,
Yet wishes that sometimes, after dark
Her father would trundle *her* in the park:—
That, sometimes, *her* mother would sing the things
Little Miss Brag says *her* mother sings
When through the attic window streams
The moonlight full of golden dreams—
"Aha,
Oho!"

Yes, little Miss Brag has much to say
To the rich little lady from over the way;
And yet who knows but from her heart
Often the bitter sighs upstart—
Uprise to lose their burn and sting
In the grace of the tongue that loves to sing
Praise of the treasures all its own!
So I've come to love that treble tone—
"Aha,
Oho!"
—[Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

The Old Lady's Story.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"When I was a girl," said the old lady—she was a very, very old lady, eighty-five or more, they said, "things were not as they are now, and the post office, here in America, was not managed as it is to-day. Getting a letter was a serious thing, and sending one more so. I've reason to know that.

"I lived in the country with my aunt and uncle—not my real uncle, for he was my aunt's second husband, and she only an aunt by marriage—but I had no other kin and was glad to have home folk. I had, beside, a cousin by courtesy. His name was Thomas, and that was about all I knew of him for years—he came in and went out without taking any notice of me. His father used to talk about him before me, finding fault with his idleness. Once I heard him say:

"'The boy has not the making of a man in him, Cynthia. You wait on him and spoil him, and one day you'll regret it.'

"Then aunt asked uncle if he wished her to be hard on the only son out of three.

"'Not hard,' he answered; 'only Tom ought to be taught that he will have to see to himself—we have nothing to leave him. If I should die before you, he ought to be able to support you—and he takes to nothing.'

"Tom, by this time, was a young fellow of nineteen, and I was fifteen. Three years later he had no more idea of settling to any business than he had had before, and I had come into a fortune. It was not a large one, but it was enough to make me comfortable for life, and I was glad to stop washing dishes and doing the ironing, and ask my aunt to make me a boarder, since I could pay her well.

"She was pleased, and that day I left my little garret-room under the eaves, and had a large room on the second floor given me.

"Besides paying my board, I hired a servant for the housework, and my aunt thought that very generous. Hitherto I had worn her made-over gowns. Now I sent for Miss Crabtree, the dressmaker, and had plenty of dresses made, giving Aunt Cynthia a rich black silk and a broche shawl. She made a great fuss over them, and I was not surprised that my cousin Tom should begin to be very pleasant to me, for the first time in my life.

"I thought it was because he saw I had kind feelings and was grateful for what had been done for me when I was a little orphan. It was a new thing to be made so much of as I was now, and I enjoyed it. Even when Cousin Tom began to make love to me I never guessed that it was because I had money, as I know it was now.

"'Will you marry me, Cousin Belle?' he said one day, and my answer was: 'Tom, I feel as if I did not love you the right way, we are too much like brother and sister.'

"But he teased me and teased me, until I told him that he might ask me again at the end of the year.

"'But you must build no hope on that,' I said, 'for I think I shall feel just as I do now.'

"And now Aunt Cynthia began to praise her boy to me, and to say how glad she should be if he had chosen some one she loved.

"It might be that I would have yielded to this pressure, but that something shortly happened to turn the whole current of my life. It can be told in a few words. I met Arthur Lorrimer at the house of a friend. He devoted himself to me that evening, and he saw me home, and I understood from what he said that he was in love with me. Cousin Tom was furious that I had accepted other escort. We had a scene that very night. Tom was very rough and brutal.

"'You have no right to accept another man's attentions,' he said. 'You are engaged to me.'

"Of course this was false, and I told my aunt what I had really said to him. She only cried, and told me that I had no feeling for her poor boy, who loved me so well.

"I might have believed that he loved me, and felt myself guilty, but that a little later, coming down stairs to find my gloves, which I had dropped, and stepping softly, for I thought the whole house was asleep, I saw Aunt Cynthia and her son still sitting beside the grate.

"'I don't care a rap for the girl herself,' Tom was saying. 'I know many a one I admire more, but I like her money, and it would slip into my pockets without any trouble. I hate work. And it seemed such a soft thing to get a rich wife.'

"'You shall have the child,' said the mother. 'I can keep that jackanapes away. Fine clothes and city ways have caught her fancy, that is all. Besides, how do you know the man means anything.

"'By his looks,' said Tom, 'I kept wondering what he saw in her pale little face to roll his eyes for. Why, I think she is very nearly plain.'

"I went up stairs without my gloves, but my heart was very light. I could have no pity for a fortune-hunter, and the words I had heard made me happy.

"To cut a long story short, lest I bore you, it was not long before I was engaged to Mr. Lorrimer. My aunt had permitted his visits, and told me that she hoped I would not leave her until I was married. I knew that the money I contributed to the household was valuable, and agreed to stay. Tom I seldom saw nowadays; when I did, he was sulky.

"I had known all along that my betrothed husband was going to Baltimore for a few months before our marriage, but when the time came, it was very hard to part, and when he was gone I was very sad and lonely. As I told you, in those days the mails were very slow—there were no steam cars.

"For a long time I was not alarmed, but at last a terror beyond words fell upon me, and I expected nothing but to receive tidings of illness or death. What came to me, however, was this:

"A paper in which was marked in pencil a notice of the marriage of Arthur Lorrimer to Augusta, daughter of Everliegh Turner, Esq., and a note in an unknown hand.

"'MADAM'—it read—'As one of Mr. Lorrimer's closest friends, I am charged with a message to you. You will see that he is married to his love with whom he quarreled two years ago. That love will have its way, is the only excuse he can offer. He prays that you may be happy, and begs you will forgive him.

"'A. APPLETON.'"

"I did not faint, I did not weep, when I received this letter, but I felt the shock in every nerve. My cousin had brought the mail from the post office, and as I sat gazing into the fire he touched me on the arm.

"'Cousin Belle,' he said, 'I read the paper on my way home. See now what a false heart you have been trusting in, and setting aside a love that would have lasted you for life.'

"'Do not utter falsehood, Cousin Tom,' I said. 'You care nothing for me; you want my money, for I heard you tell your mother so. But I will marry you and show this deceiver that I am not pining for him. Only remember, I do not love you any more than you do me; and I will never give you even a kiss.'

"'Oh, Belle, I do love you! I said what I did out of pique!' cried Tom, 'and I am sorry you heard me. We shall be a very happy couple yet.'

"'Never!' I said.

"'I'll write to this fellow,' said Tom. 'Pretend we have not heard the news, and tell him you've found out you like me the best, and want to be off with me.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'you may do that, I hate you both; but tell any lie you like.' And he ran away.

"Sliting in the room where I stood was a looking-glass which reflected a portion of the kitchen. As I happened to turn my eyes that way, I saw my aunt standing near the open fire reading a letter. As she read, she seemed to watch and listen.

"In those days we used both black ink and red for correspondence, and Arthur had a fancy for red. This letter was written in that color. The writing, too, looked at that distance like his, and the secrecy of Aunt Cynthia's manner awakened my suspicions. I took a step forward, and she flung it into the fire, and I saw her run out at the garden door. The next instant I was in the kitchen.

"The paper had not blazed up at once, for it had fluttered behind the back log. I caught up the tongs and brought it safely out. It was scorched and yellow, but I knew I could read it; and running to my room, bolted myself in and examined the paper.

"It was a letter from Arthur, and from I learned that he had written many times, and having received no reply, had grown so anxious that he had resolved to come back again.

"I am greatly irritated to-day,' he said. 'Some rascal has thought it a good joke to publish a false marriage with an unknown, probably imaginary lady. It is unlikely that you will ever see a Baltimore paper, but I cannot help troubling about that, too. However, we shall meet in a few days. The stage should arrive at —— next Thursday.'

"I saw it all—my cousin had played a deep trick. The advertisement was his work, and he had forged the letter, but I was master at last.

"As for my aunt, the cruel creature had destroyed the letters for which she knew I was longing—she would willingly have broken my heart in order that her son might have my money.

"I believe from what I saw that she had not been able to finish the letter, and was not aware how soon Arthur would arrive, for this day was Thursday, I remember, and night was coming on.

"I went down to tea as though nothing had happened. My cousin took my hand and kissed it, my aunt advanced and kissed my cheek.

"'Here are true hearts,' said she, 'and we will compensate you for what false ones have made you suffer.'

"'Marry me to-morrow, my darling,' said Tom, 'and I can write to that man, not that we are engaged, but that you are my wife.'

"'A good idea,'' said I; and just then I heard the rumbling of wheels. A vehicle stopped before the house, and some one rapped heavily with the knocker upon the outer door.

"'It is he!' I cried, and in a moment more I was clasped in Arthur's arms.

"Ask me no questions,' I cried, 'but take me away from these terrible people who would stop at no crime in order to win what little wealth is mine.'

"That very night old Parson Partridge married us, and I left the town with my husband. At my prayer, he forbore to punish Tom, and we have never seen any of those people since, and have lived happily for years amongst my husband's kinsfolk here in Baltimore."—[Family Story Paper.

THE SEA OTTER.

His Fur the Costliest in the World--Shot from Derricks.

Just at the present the Sea Otter is the favorite of the millionairess, and his fur is the costliest in the world. I wonder if any of the wearers of this beautiful fur—so costly that the price of one set would feed a hungry family for two whole years—ever stop to find out how the first wearer was born on a bed of kelp, floating out in the open sea, on the icy cold waters of the Pacific, and literally "rocked in the cradle of the deep;" how he was brought up on the heaving billows, and, when bedtime came, found a soft resting place on his mother's breast, while she floated upon her back and clasped him with her paws as he slept; how the only land he ever saw was the rugged, rock-bound shores of Alaska or Washington. Now and then, when the ocean was very rough, and before the hunters were so bad, he used to crawl out upon a rock and lie there, while the roar of the breakers boomed in his ears and the breakers dashed over him in torrents. But then, it is probable that not one woman out of every five hundred takes the trouble to learn the life history of the creature whose furry coat she wears.

The Sea Otter is the largest of the Marten family, and is very unlike the family after which the family is named. It has a thick, clumsy body, which, with the round, blunt head, is from three and a half to four feet in length. Unlike those of all other otters, the tail is short and stumpy, being about one-fifth the length of the head and body. As if to increase its value, and hasten its destruction, the skin is much larger than the body, like a misfit coat, and lies loosely upon it in many folds. For this reason the stretched pelt is always much wider and longer than the animal that wore it.

The coat of the full-grown Sea Otter is very dense, very fine, and its color is shimmering, lustrous black. Ever since the earliest discovery of the Sea Otter by the Russians, its fur has been eagerly sought by them, and the cash prices of skins have always been so high that there is not, in the whole United States, a museum rich enough to afford a good series of specimens. Mr. Charles H. Townsend, the naturalist of the United States Fish Commission, writes me that in 1891 the price of the best skins had reached $400 each, and their value has been since increasing. On the northwest coast of the State of Washington, where Sea Otters are still found along a thirty-mile strip of coast (from Gray's Harbor, half-way to Cape Flattery), they are shot by hunters from tall "derricks" from thirty to forty feet high, erected in the surf half-way between high tide and low tide, and the hunter who kills four Otters in a year considers his work successful.

Owing to the persistent hunting that has been going on ever since Alaska came into our possession, the Sea Otter is rapidly following the buffalo to the State of Extermination.

The favorite food of the Sea Otter is not fish, as one might suppose from the habits of the common Otter, but clams, crabs, mussels, and sea-urchins. Its molar teeth are of necessity very strong, for the grinding up of this rough fare, and the muscles of the jaws are proportionately powerful.—[St. Nicholas.

The Doctor's Revenge.

A man in Dexter, Me., who thought it a fine thing to stop a doctor who was hurrying by, to ask him some trivial question, didn't see half so much fun in it when his door bell rang violently at 2 a. m. the next morning, and when, after hurrying on his clothes and hastening down, he found the physician prepared to answer the query, and any more he might have to propound.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The British Mint coins twenty-five tons of pennies every year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE wonderful proportions to which newspaper advertising has grown within the last thirty years is an eloquent tribute to the value of printers' ink as a medium for communicating with the public.

A MUCH bigger wheel than the great Ferris Wheel, which revolved in the Midway and is to be set up in New York, is building at Earl's Court, London. It is a 400-foot wheel, and will carry 2,000 people in fifty cars. Three restaurants will be built on platforms at varying heights on the supporting towers, and a big ballroom will crown the towers, at the axle.

THE latest thing out is a pulseometer, by which the life insurance examiners can tell to a fraction the exact condition of an applicant's heart beat. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the ongoings, haltings and precise peregrinations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse. It's a wonder, and yet as simple as A, B, C.

THE marriage rate in England and Wales during the last quarter of last year was lower than in any previous like period. There were 121,818 marriages, which was in the annual proportion of 16.3 persons per 1,000 of population. The mean rate for the corresponding quarter in the preceding ten years was 17.3. It is also noted that the average of the last ten years is far below that of any preceding decennium.

HENRY MCCALMONT, a well-known English yachtsman, is having a steam yacht built by the Fairfield Company in England which, it is said, will not only be the fastest vessel of her class but absolutely one of the fastest vessels in the world, including torpedo catchers. She is to be of about 1,500 tons burden, and will be driven by engines whose minimum speed will be equal to twenty knots per hour. Mr. McCalmont will command her himself, assisted by three navigating lieutenants.

FOR many years strong protest has been made to the Egyptian Government by antiquarians and hosts of other interested people in the world over against the continued housing of the priceless Government collection of Egyptian antiquities in the old wooden museum at Ghizeh. The collection comprises the choicest of all the relics that have been discovered in Egypt. It is, and has been for many years, exposed to the greatest possible danger from fire. The Government has hitherto declined to remedy the matter, but a few days ago the Council of Ministers agreed to the appropriation of $750,000 for the building of a new fire-proof museum at Cairo to contain the collection.

ATTENTION has been called to the cheapness of life in Italy by the light sentence of a few years' imprisonment recently imposed upon a native who, in a fit of jealousy, murdered a physician innocent of all offense. Jealousy is practically accepted by Italian juries as a part expiation of crime, and their misled verdicts are styled verdicts of the heart. Consequently, Italy heads the list of European countries for homicides, and the vendetta flourishes there unchecked. A story is told of a Neapolitan who, wishing to kill his wife, would not venture upon the act at home, where he might be guillotined, but removed to Florence, where the penalty was imprisonment for life. Since then imprisonment has been made the penalty throughout.

No one of the World's Fair or Industrial Expositions of this year is held in a city of the first rank or in the capital of any country, European or American. The favored places are Antwerp, Lyons, Milan and San Francisco. Antwerp, the second city of Belgium, has a population of 240,000; Lyons, the second city of France, has a population of 420,000; Milan, the second city of Italy, has a population of 300,000, and San Francisco, the eighth of American cities in size, has a population of over 300,000. All of them, with the exception of San Francisco, are inland cities. All of them are exceedingly attractive, and are well worth visiting at any time. Those three of them which are in Europe possess very great historic interest, while that one of them which is in our own country is the pride of the Pacific Coast.

IN an editorial on the recent destruction of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Engineering News strikes from the shoulder, and strikes hard at the cheap manner in which many large buildings are constructed. Attention is especially directed to the rapidity with which the flames spread over the great auditorium through the medium of the papier-mache covering of the walls and ceiling. "It seems well-nigh incomprehensible," says this conservative journal, "that a building designed to hold a great public assembly could have been deliberately made such a tinder box by those entrusted with its design and construction. The pitiful excuse that the papier-mache was cheaper than plaster is the only reason that has thus far been made public for the use of this material." In this, as in most other instances, cheapness was far from being economical, but in spite of the lesson taught at such tremendous cost, similar errors, the Washington Star thinks, will continue to be made so long as mankind is "penny wise and pound foolish."

THE Canadian Government, in conjunction with the Australian Colonies, is now organizing to run a submarine cable from Vancouver, B. C., to Honolulu, thence to Samoa and on to Auckland, New Zealand. This line, by rather a circuitous route, will virtually surround the globe, and complete the missing link across the Pacific. It may not be generally known that ever since the dethronement of a Hawaiian Queen, Canada has been looking with hungry eyes on the Sandwich Islands, and would be glad of any pretext to annex them to the Dominion, if it could be done under any pretext, without exciting the jealousy of the United States. At the same time the Government of New Zealand is making overtures to England, America and Germany for the privilege of exercising a protectorate over the Navigator Islands, which have come to be known as Samoa. The foundations of empire are being laid in Polynesia, and before another generation goes past, important colonies, or it may be independent governments, will be established in lands like Fiji, which were recently in the control of savage cannibals.

THE chemists all over the world are striving hard to produce precious stones, but up to this moment with only partial success. The false diamonds produced are an actual failure, for they lack entirely the sparkle which reveals in an instant the quality of the true brilliant. Several firms in Paris are engaged in their manufacture and seem to prosper, though all the value of their wares is in the gold with which they are mounted. The same firms manufacture emeralds and rubies, the first with only partial success, the second with a clearness of color that might sometimes almost deceive an expert. The imitation sapphires are not attractive. If they are too translucent their falsity is at once evident, the dull color of the sapphire or its other imperfections being sometimes the proof of its genuineness, as is the case with pearls. The makers of these imitations do not seem to trouble themselves with the thought that if they succeed in making precious stones of the natural beauty and quality they would be no longer precious, for what gentleman would wear a ring set with a beautiful brilliant that had probably not cost more than ten cents, or what lady a necklace, no matter how superb, whose only cost was the gold of the setting, to which, perhaps, some fine work had given additional value, the whole not being worth more than $40 or $50?

AN ambitious scheme for a canal in the interior of California has just been set afoot. It is to be run parallel to the coast, and is to cost $10,000,000, which has yet to be raised, and the projector expects to see steamers running up so far as Brinkerville, 220 miles from the coast, in the not far distant future. "The main canal," he says, "will be 175 miles long, from Suisun Bay to Tulare Lake. It will be extended to Bakersfield, and there will be branch canals running out to various important towns. It will be large enough to carry vessels of heavy draft, and will be just what its name implies—a ship canal. A system of immense locks will be necessary, and thereby we will obtain another great value from the canal. The surplus water in the locks will be distributed through the lower adjoining country for irrigation, and the elevation at each lock will give great facilities for water power. Motors operated by water would furnish electric lights for all the towns on our line. From Suisun Bay the canal will extend down the San Joaquin Valley, the river being utilized most of the way. Tulare, Buena Vista and Kern Lakes and the Kern River will be included in construction. The water will be obtained from these lakes and rivers, and from the natural drainage. The drainage is an important factor, and we will annually save whole lakes of water that is now lost. The water that flows down from one section of the canal will be saved in the lower locks. It will be a large volume of water, for the canal will be at least fifty feet wide in its general portion."

A Gruesome Companion.

A weird story is told in connection with some legal proceedings just set on foot at Cordele, Ga. A Nebraska man has appeared there and asked to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the property of the late Dr. George W. Marvin, whom the stranger alleges to have been his father. The estate amounts to some $250,000. A few years ago Dr. Marvin came to the place from Nebraska with his second wife, and invested a good deal of money. About a year ago he was elected mayor of the town, but a short time afterward he died. His widow appeared to be inconsolable. She refused to have the body buried, sent for an embalmer and had it embalmed. Then she had it mounted on a chair, with electrical machinery, so that when she entered the room it would arise to meet her, and then sit down again. The work cost her about $10,000. Afterward she spent the most of her time sitting by the corpse. A short time ago she surprised the community by marrying the cashier of the Cordele bank.—[New Orleans Picayune.

HUMILIATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Algy—Deah boy, have my twousahs begun to bag at the knee?

Cholly—No; they're all right.

"Is my eye-glawss on stwaight?"

"Yes."

"I don't look like a blawsted guy, do I?"

"Not at all, old chappie."

"Then I cawn't unde'stand it! A stweet beggar stwuck me foh a dime just now.—[Chicago Tribune.

QUEER TREES.

Remarkable Forest Growths In Various Parts of the World.

Most remarkable are some of the features of different kinds of trees, and eccentric vegetation is confined to no country, but can be met with all the world over, says the Philadelphia Press.

In Madagascar is to be found a tree called the traveler's tree, yielding a copious supply of fresh water from its leaves. As it will thrive in any arid country where planted, its benefits to the traveler are great. A double row of these across the Sahara would not be a bad speculation for some consolidated African caravan company to go into. It would open up a new line for tourists and would doubtless prove popular and profitable.

In Venezuela there is the cow tree, which grows on otherwise barren rocks. Its leaves are leathery and crisp, but by making incisions in the trunk a peculiar greyish milk oozes out, which is tolerably thick and of an agreeable balmy smell. The natives gather round these trees at sunrise and bring bowls with them to receive the milk, for toward midday the heat of the sun turns the milk sour. The sight of these cow trees puzzled the innocent traveler, who cannot account for the trunk being plugged up all over with bungs and short sticks. The natives also use the milk as a gum.

The butter tree was first discovered by European travelers in the center of Africa. From the kernel of the fruit is produced a nice butter, "which," says Livingstone, "will keep a year." Not exactly a recommendation for butter, one might think.

On a par with this is a manna tree, found in Calabria and Sicily. In August, when it is the custom to tap the tree, a sap flows out. It is then left to harden by evaporation, after which the manna, of a sweet but somewhat sickly taste to any but those accustomed to it, may be gathered.

In Malabar there is the tallow tree. From the seeds of this, when boiled, is produced a firm tallow, which makes excellent candles.

The guava tree of the Indies bears a fruit giving the qualities of a rich and delicious jelly.

But the most remarkable tree yet discovered flourishes in the island of Fierro, one of the largest of the Canary group. This island is so dry that not even a rivulet is to be found within its boundaries, but there grows there a species of tree the leaves of which are narrow and long and continue green throughout the year. There is also a constant cloud surrounding the tree, which is condensed and falling in drops keeps the cisterns placed under it constantly full. In this manner the natives of Fierro obtain water, and as the supply is limited the population must of necessity be limited, also.

In Japan and some islands in the Pacific there is a camphor tree. The camphor forms in the trunk of the tree in lumps, and some pieces have been found as thick as a man's arm.

The sorrowful tree is found only in the island of Goa, near Bombay, and is so called because from morning until the time of sunset no flowers are to be seen upon it, but soon after it is covered with them. As the sun rises again in the morning the petals close or fall off. Stranger still, the flowers blossom at night all the year round, and give out a most fragrant odor.

There is another funny tree in Jamaica, known as the life tree, on account of its leaves growing even after severed from the plant. Only by fire can you entirely destroy it.

Freezing a Soap Bubble.

A frozen soap bubble, broken in two and floating like an iridescent transparent eggshell on the surface of liquid air, was one of the most marvelous sights shown by Professor Dewar recently in his lecture at the Royal Institution, London, on the effects of intense cold. The investigation of this new field of science is developing many wonderful bits of knowledge, some of which are sure to be turned to valuable practical account before long. A pretty experiment, which most delighted the audience, was quite simple. The professor poured a few spoonfuls of liquid air into a glass vessel. The intense cold caused by the evaporation produced a miniature snowstorm in the atmosphere above the liquid. The operator lowered a soap bubble on the end of a rod into the freezing atmosphere. The bubble became darker, the movements of the rainbow-colored film grew slower. It contracted somewhat in size and a moment later froze. A slight movement broke it from the rod and in two pieces, which floated for an hour, gradually accumulating a tiny snowdrift within, precipitated from the freezing air above.—[Chicago Herald.

Queer Old Laws.

Thus, the laws of King Ethelbert of England, A. D., 561-616, provided that for slaying a freeman 50s. should be paid to his kindred and 50s. to the King; for cutting off a foot, 50s. was paid to the sufferer by the offender; for causing the loss of a great toe, 10s.; for striking off an ear, 12s.; for putting a man's eye out, the assailant had to pay 50s.; for cutting off a thumb, 20s.; and for each nail of which one man deprived another, the aggressor had to pay 1s. It must, of course, be remembered that the value of a shilling in those days was very considerably more that it is now.